The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

10,410—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1882.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI MAIL SERVICE.

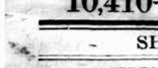
UNTIL further notice the MAIL STEAMERS will proceed via Canal direct from PORT SAID to BRINDISI.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th July, 1882.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday
— VENETIA	2736	450	A. B. Daniell	25th July
L. NIZAM	2725	450	P. Harris	1st Aug.
— HYDASPES	2284	500	R. Harvey	8th "
L. SUTLEJ	4100	750	A. H. Johnson	15th "
— MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	22nd "
L. MIRZAPORE ..	3827	600	C. G. Perrins	29th "

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 5 P.M. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Steamer marked L, proceed direct to London, viâ Plymouth. By the others Passengers proceed to Brindisi viâ Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,600
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 900
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
PEKIN	3300	600	A. Symons	28th July.
GANGES.....	4100	750	W. B. Andrews..	11th Aug.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Return Tickets are now issued To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

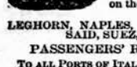
Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, July 12, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)



THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 21th of each month, calling at

LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ..	£ 300 ; including	I Class ..	£ 320 ; including
II do.	140 ; wines.	II do.	150 ; wines.
III do.	150 ; With food.	III do.	155 ; With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

BIRMANIA, on Tuesday, 1st August, 1882.
CHINA, on Friday, 1st September, 1882.
ABISSINIA, on Sunday, 1st October, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 47 days.

From Genoa.	I Class Calais Route.	£ 95	Brighton Route £ 80
" ..	II do. do. ..	70	do. .. 58
From Naples.	I do. do. ..	115	do. .. 100
" ..	II do. do. ..	105	do. .. 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, July 3, 1882.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels	Captains.	Tons. h.p. nl.	About
ARNELA	Geo. H. Read	3,500 700	29th July.
GALATEA...	J. D. Allison	3,500 700	12th Aug.
ISCHIA.....		3,500 700	26th "

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular fortnightly intervals.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th June, 1880.

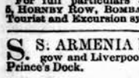
FRENCH LINE.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

THE first-class steamer COCHIN, 2,081 T. R., will sail for MARSEILLES direct, on or about the 25th inst.

She has accommodation for a few first-class passengers only.

TERMS MODERATE. Apply to RALLI BROTHERS, Agents.



COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 5, Hornby Row, Bombay (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

S. S. ARMENIA has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. ALLEGHANY, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock. Matches, Oils, Naptha, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense. All chafed or damaged goods must be surveyed before removal from the Dock, and no claims will be admitted after the steamer leaves.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents for Captain and Owners s.s. Alleghany.

Bombay, 17th July, 1882.

BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 400 gallons SULPHURIC ETHER. Specific gravity should not exceed 725.

Tenders will be opened on the 20th July at noon.

By order,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Agents.

COFFEE AND CINCHONA ESTATE TO BE SOLD BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

CUSROO ESTATE.

THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE PESTONJEE NUSSERWANJEE.

EXTENT about 100 acres, of which 65 acres Coffee in full bearing. 42,000 Cinchona trees more than half over 6 years old and ready for immediate cropping. The estate is situated in the Yellamulla Beshom of the Nemalakada Amshom, S. E. Wynaad, in the immediate vicinity of the Yellamulla, Piria Shola and Ouchterlony Valley Estates, undoubtedly the best district in Southern India. There is an excellent pucka Bungalow, and the entire property, from its situation, manageable size, and other advantages, offers an unusually favourable opportunity for investment. Apply to

ARBUTHNOT & Co., Madras.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

BOOKS.
STATIONERY.
ARTIST'S MATERIALS
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,
LEATHER GOODS.
FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
PRESENTATION GOODS.
OFFICE SUNDRIES
DESPATCH BOXES.
GAMES, CUTLERY,
PICTURES,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,

Opposite University Tower.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ELLORA, 1,970 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 19th July, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cocconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on MONDAY, 24th July, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on FRIDAY, 21st July, 1882, at 4 p.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on SATURDAY, 12th August, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value signed as company forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 18th July, 1882. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REDUCED PRICES.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO, cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour, and manufactured from THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF.

Per pound box, Cash Rs. 2-12.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA. and guaranteed to be Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins.....Rs.	0 10	0 12
Double-size Tins..... „	1 0	1 2

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld., Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists.

TREACHER'S FAMOUS BLENDED GLENLIVET WHISKY

HAS been before the public of India for many years and in every quality, for which SCOTCH WHISKY is celebrated, stands without a rival.

Cash per dozen, case Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., WINE MERCHANTS, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

TREACHER & Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands, (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13.
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PERFUMERY.

A fresh supply of the delightful ESSENCES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF MANUFACTURED BY LUBIN OF PARIS,

COMPRISING

Forget-me-not,	Kiss-me-Quick,	Patchouli,
Frangipani,	Millefleur,	White Rose,
Jasmine,	Moss Rose,	Ylang-ylang, and
Jockey Club,	Opoponax,	Other Perfumes.

UNEQUALLED FOR STRENGTH, PERMANENCE, AND FRAGRANCE.

Small Bottles, each.....	Cash Rs. 2-4
Larger Bottles, each	„ „ 3-8

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash prices. Rs.	as.
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw	box of 100	1	12
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw	„ 250	4	0
	„ 100	1	12
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw	„ 250	4	0
	„ 100	1	12
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw	„ 250	4	0
	„ 100	2	0
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape "	„ 250	4	8
	„ 100	2	8
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape	„ 100	2	0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel shaped	„ 100	2	4
	„ 250	5	4
CLUB MUSTER, Cheroot and Cigar shape	„ 100	3	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of Asthma and Bronchitis.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

PEPPERMINT CAMPHOR,

A NEW, most refreshing, and efficient remedy for Sick and Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, and diseases of the facial nerves; also for Faintness, Catarrh, Hay Fever, &c., imported direct from Japan by the undersigned.

Per phial Re. 1-8.

KEMP & CO., Limited, SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS invited on or before 24th July for the SALE and REMOVAL of one of the CARRIAGE SHEDS (northern) attached to Byculla Church. Address Revd. J. HIGGINS, Parsonage, Byculla.

Bombay, 18th July, 1882.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer BIRMANIA, Captain G. B. Fabiani, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 18th inst., and that she is discharging and loading at Prince's Dock.

All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

NOTICE.

ANY PERSON being acquainted with, or able to give information of, a European, named CHARLES NEWBRONG CLEMENTS, will kindly communicate with the undersigned. The abovenamed gentleman was last heard of in 1864 when employed as Chief Officer in H. M's Steamer "Pearl," at Colombo, and is said to have left the service of the Ceylon Government in 1865 or 1866 when the "Pearl" was sold.

F. H. SOUTER, Commissioner of Police.

Byculla, Police Commissioner's Office, 18th July, 1882.

POONA SEASON.

VISITORS TO POONA

DURING the Season will oblige us by calling at our Branch Establishment FOR

BOOKS,
STATIONERY,
NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS, &c.,

Of which we keep a large and varied Stock.

COOPER AND COMPANY,

BOOKSELLERS AND NEWSAGENTS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

POONA—East-street.
BOMBAY—Meadow-street, Fort.

IN THE PRESS.

WEST AND BUHLER'S HINDU LAW, third edition, revised and extended. PRICE TO SUBSCRIBERS, Rs. 15, HALF BOUND, Postage, 12 annas. Subscribers' names will be received until the 30th September, 1882, by

ATMARAM SAGOON & Co., BOOKSELLERS, KALBADEVI-ROAD, BOMBAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of the following ARTICLES required for the TRAVANCORE POLICE for the year 1058 (A. D. 1882-83).

2. The tenders should be sent in scaled covers and addressed to the Superintendent of Police, Travancore. They should be despatched so as to reach him, on or before the 10th August, 1882. For particulars refer to hand-bills which may be had on application to Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co., Madras, Messrs. LUDHA EBRAM & Co., Bombay, or the undersigned.

Superintendent of Police, Travancore.

LIST OF ARTICLES.

No.	Description of Articles.			Quantity.
1*	White Drill Suits	..	..	3,000
2*	European Constable's Suit	..	..	100
3	Boots	..	pairs	50
4*	Forage Caps for European Constables		..	25
5*	Helmets for do.		do.	25
6*	Head Constable's Lace..	..	yards	400
7*	Silver Shells	...	..	70
8*	Silver Cheverons, single	...	..	50
9*	Do. -double	...	..	20
10*	Do. trible	...	..	10
11	Whistles	...	..	1,000
12*	Turban Cloth	...	yards	1,000
13	Boat Cloaks, Waterproof Capes		..	1,600
	Waterproof covers for Turband		..	1,600
14*	Leather Belts	..	..	250
15*	Dark-green Coats	...	..	250
16	Forage Caps for Inspectors		..	5
17*	Helmets for do.		..	5
18*	Inspector's Lace	..	yards	100
19	White Braid	..	yards	1,000
20	Olivet Buttons	..	..	20
21	Brass Buttons	..	..	10,000

* Of the kind now used in the Travancore Police.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and Bones, carefully freed from Fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or Infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea sickness, the only food patients can bear.

Per Jar Rs. 2.

KEMP & CO., Limited, SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

EQUATORIAL HAIR-DOUCHE.

IMPARTS unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather.

Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & CO., Limited, SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THE EDINA BLEND OF FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.

THE supreme excellence of this Spirit cannot fail to impress the most captious critic. Its delicate homogeneous flavour and fragrance result from original fine quality perfected by the maturing influences of age; and will be pronounced without equal in any Whisky hitherto imported. A comparison is invited with the brands now in the market.

Per Dozen, Rs. 24.

KEMP & CO., Limited, SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

PURE COD LIVER OIL.

THE necessity for procuring genuine oil from the liver of the cod being of paramount importance to the invalid, and there being no certain test as to its genuineness, T. & T. have adopted the only safeguard, *i.e.*, by having it selected for them by their correspondents at home, who pay great attention to the manufacture of this valuable medicinal agent.

Sold in bottles at As. 12 and Re. 1-4.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, 5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

VETERINARY MEDICINES.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S CONDITION POWDERS.

THIS powder is highly recommended for use when a horse is out of condition, which is generally indicated by a want of that spirit he usually displays.

Price per bottle, Rs. 2.

G.'S LINIMENT,

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

Price, Re. 1-8 per bottle.

HOOF DRESSING,

for the prevention and cure of BRITTLE AND SHELLY FEET.

Per tin, Re. 1-8.

Physic Balls,	Condition Balls,
Tonic Balls,	Worm Balls,
Diuretic Balls.	Cough Balls.

PROPRIETARY STABLE MEDICINES.

James' Blistering Ointment,	McDougall's Carbolic Ointment,
Leeming's Essence,	Elliman's Embrocation,
Calvert's Dog Soap,	Calvert's Soft Soap,
Naldire's Dog Soap.	Stevens' Ointment.

Clark's Hopplemenoma.
Clark's Neurasthenipponskelesterizo.

Private receipts carefully prepared from the purest drugs at moderate prices.

THOMSON & TAYLOR, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, 5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S RENOWNED SPIRITS.

Cash. per doz. Rs.	a.					Cash. per doz. Rs.	a.
54	0	...	Special invalid	... BRANDY	... O. O. O. O.	... 54	0
			Matured expressly for Medicinal use, 15 years old.				
33	0	...	Fine Old Pale	... BRANDY	... O. O. O.	... 33	0
			The celebrated Heart-labelled pure, soft, and delicate.				
30	0	...	Old Pale	... BRANDY	... O. O.	... 30	0
			A choice matured Spirit.				
26	0	...	Pale	... BRANDY	... O.	... 26	0
			Good and pure.				
22	8	...	Fine Old	... WHISKY	... Glenlivet	... 22	8
			The cream of Scotch Whiskies.				
22	8	...	Fine Old	... WHISKY	... Irish	... 22	8
			Soft, mellow, and mild.				
15	0	...	Superior	... HOLLANDS	... Old	... 15	0
			A good wholesome spirit.				
18	0	...	Unsweetened	... GIN	...Very superior...	18	0
			Pure and fine by age.				
17	0	...	Sweetened	... GIN	... Old Tom	... 17	0
			High quality and delicate flavour.				
22	8	...	Finest	... RUM	... Old Jamaica	... 22	8
			An exquisite spirit softened by age.				

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PURE DRINKING WATER.

SUCH a necessity to health in this and all tropical climates can be obtained by the use of

CHEAVIN'S RAPID WATER FILTERS.

These Filters purify with astonishing rapidity, and do not easily get choked.

Half-gallon size	...Rs. 7	8	Two-and-a-half gallon size	...Rs. 12	8
One-and-a-half gallon size	... „ 9	8	Three-and-a-half gallon size	... „ 17	8

Five-gallon size, Rs. 24-8.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
FORT, BOMBAY.

CARLTON WHISKEY, ELEVEN YEARS' OLD

CARLTON WHISKEY, FIVE YEARS' OLD

CARLTON WHISKEY.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB :—

CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, Secretary.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

For Prices and Terms apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

STERLING SILVER KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

In open crystal face case	..Rs. 40 and 50
In hunting „	„ .. „ 45 and 60
„ ½ „	„ .. „ 50 and 60

THE above mentioned watches, the manufacture of which receives the most careful attention by our home firm, are uncontradictedly far above the average quality of watches sold in India at the same rates, and can be confidently recommended to all those in need of a neat, really good, and reliable time-keeper.

Guarantee 3 years. Price cash. No discount.

POSTAGE AND PACKING FREE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Dumpy Levels.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Levelling Staves.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens.
Pocket Sextants.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
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LATEST TESTIMONIALS ON MAJU AND CO.'S TEAS.

THE PRESIDENT MESS COMMITTEE, 5th N. Light Infy., has much pleasure in testifying to the EXCELLENT QUALITY of the TEA supplied to the Mess by Messrs. MAJU & CO. of Bombay.—Deesa, 19th June, 1882.

From SURGEON-MAJOR S. O'B. BANKS, F.R.C.S., I.M.D.

Dear Sir,—I consider your TEA EXCELLENT.—22nd June, 1882.

From a POLITICAL OFFICER of the Bo. S. C.

I have dealt with Messrs. MAJU & Co. for TWO YEARS. The Tea with which they have supplied me has always been of a VERY GOOD QUALITY and SUPERIOR to any that I have obtained from OTHER DEALERS in India.—25th June, 1882.

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SEWING-MACHINES.—Just unpacked, some splendid specimens of perfection in Sewing Machinery. Come and see them.—H. A. GEYER, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NO SEWING-MACHINE has ever equalled the high excellency of Singer's Sewing-machines. Beware of imitation machines sold under various names by other shopkeepers. All information and illustrated catalogues post free. 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BOGNOR, SUSSEX.—A happy Home for Children with a mother's care. Terms, including Board, English, French, Music, Dancing, Calisthenics and Laundress, fifty guineas per annum. References in India to Parents of Children now in the school. For Prospectus apply to HAMILTON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

NOTICE.—During Mr. E. M. WALTON'S temporary absence from Bombay, his practice will be left in charge of his assistant, Mr. C. A. GRAVES.

EXCELLENT CUP or BREAKFAST WINE' PETIT MEDOC CLARET quarts and pints, at moderate price. BARTON & Co., Church-gate-street.

RANREP, Pipe-Organ, Harmonium, American Cabinet Organ and Pianoforte repairer, regulator, and tuner, possesses excellent certificates and intends staying for a short time in Bombay. Apply at Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

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P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 4, Church-lane, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

I.—To receive and adopt the accounts and the report of the Directors for the season ended 30th June, 1882.

II.—To declare a Dividend.

III.—To elect Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

IV.—To confirm the appointment as Auditor of Mr. A. W. Campbell and to appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

To transact any other business which the Directors may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to 19th instant, both days inclusive.

BOOTH & CO., Managers.

Bombay, 4th July, 1882.

FOR SALE.

AT the Presidency P. W. Workshops the undermentioned MACHINERY, property of Government. The articles may application to the undersigned on any between 11 a. m. and 5 p.m.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 18.

THE tenor of the telegrams regarding Egypt published in the newspapers this morning has been interpreted as much more hopeful of an early settlement, and anxiety has been further allayed by information, received later in the day, that the Canal traffic is working satisfactorily, and that telegraphic communication between Suez and Port Said has been restored. So far as it goes, this is eminently satisfactory, and it is to be hoped that the worst as regards interruption to business is now over; but it is too soon yet to regard this as a certainty, and an expedition from this side must still be reckoned as a probability.

Reuter's commercial telegrams of yesterday did not come in until after business hours, and in their absence, coupled with mail work, there has not been much fresh business doing. Consols in London are still quoted at par, but French Rentes are ⅛ higher at 115¼, and this, in conjunction with a rise of ¼ in 4 per cent. and ⅜ in 4½ per cent. Rupee paper, may be takenas an indication that the joint protectorate of the Canal by England and France is favourably regarded in business circles at home.

In the General Produce markets there appears to be little movement. Linseed is unchanged. Rapeseed is firm at previous prices. Wheat is said to be weaker, with a decline of 3d. to 6d. in Calcutta qualities.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday was firm, the day's sales being estimated at 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats. Spot prices remain unaltered throughout, but American deliveries are 1-32d. to 3-64d. higher.

EXCHANGE.—Sterling has been without alteration of any kind to-day. The banks have been buyers all round at current rates, but, as might be expected in the existing condition of affairs, the actual amount of transactions has been insignificant. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand			..Rs. 7 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic		..Rs. 7 29-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight		..Rs. 8 1-16d.	,,
Credits	3	,, ,,	..Rs. 8 3-16d.	,,
Documents	3	,, ,,	..Rs. 8 7-32d.	,,
France	3	,, ,,	..2 12½	,,

On Calcutta the rate for demand has advanced to 1-16 per cent. premium, whilst 60 days' sight remains at ½ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been somewhat peculiar to day. Opening firm at Rs. 101½ for Fours, at which business was done, the quotation afterwards receded to Rs. 101. In the face of the more assuring telegrams regarding Egypt, this seems somewhat irregular; but the fact, probably, is that the banks have been sellers against Calcutta and London quotations. Fours-and-a-half are now quoted nominally at Rs. 107¾.

The SHARE market to-day has been strong for Spinning and Weaving Companies, and our quotations show a general advance of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share. Why this should be it is difficult to say, as the safety of the Canal being assured is unquestionably against the mills. The speculators, however, make it so, and there is nothing more to be said, the market being governed not by legitimate influences, but by what the local operators choose to go for. Press shares continue firm, and are again higher all round; but with the exception of a further rise of Rs. 25 in Bombay-Burmah Trading Company, there is no movement to notice.

COTTON.—The market to-day has been steady, but there is still nothing or next to nothing doing for export.

WHEAT is firm and in some cases rather dearer. LINSEED is in request at Rs. 5-9, as also RAPESEED at Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 6-6 per cwt.

FREIGHTS.—Nothing further has transpired regarding Government requirements, and some steamer owners are apparently getting tired of the delay. At all events the s. s. Werneth Hall has been fixed for Liverpool at 23-9 for Wheat and 25s. for Cotton, and the Clan Macdonald for Hull at the equivalent of 28s. 9d. nett. Leaving out the possibility of Government wants, the position of the market is the reverse of strong, as there is now a considerable amount of disengaged tonnage in harbour and very little produce to put into it.

PIECE-GOODS are quiet to-day, with very little doing, but prices are nominally the same.

COALS are quiet, and buyers hesitate to go on, but as yet there are not any sellers to arrive except at very full rates.

...L AND STOCK LISTS.

...l shares.

...Cotton Ginning ...	600				
...t Cotton Gin...					
...g and Press Co...	1,400	250	all	50	
...ng Press Co ...	500	1,200	1,200	50	
...ufacturing P. & G. Co..	500	300	all	30	210
...n India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,190
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	300 p.s.	2,650
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	600
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	545
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p.s.	365
New Indian Press ...	2,400	125	125	Rs. 15	227½
Prince of W. Press ...	120	.....	1,500	235	2,100
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co ...	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,225
Sassoon Press Co	300	00	500	25	503
Volkart's Press Co....	450	30		50	660

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Parell S. & W. Co. Ltd.	2,500	400	400	50	230
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	Rs. 10	144
New issue	..	100	70	..	100
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	500	500	30 p. s	540
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ltd.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 40	740
Bhownuggur Mills ..	300	2,000	2,000	100	725
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	92
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 4	625
Cooria Mills	800	50	1,000	50	800
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	545
Empress S. & W. Co..	736	500	all	Rs. 25	700
Ditto (New issue) ..	400	500	150	..	640
Maneckjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 8½	1,330
Manora Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	15 p. s.	240
Meerajee Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,250
National Spinning...	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	825
New Great Eastern ..	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	825
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 55	685
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	35	317½
Sassoon S. & W. Co...	1,500	1,000	1,000	70	1,400
Shoapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,225
Soonderdas	750	000	1,000	50	960
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 40	600
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	810
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	900

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	320 xd
... New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-0	do	26
... Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
... Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
...I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
...ral Shares.	..	£13	190-3-13	do	

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	00	1,000	1,000	100	430
...c.	1,250	100	100	5 p.c	150 / 138
...	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,675
...	100	10	10	10 p.ct.	10
...			5	..	5
...	100	100	..	..	99
...			300	30	435
...			50	..	89
...				3 p.cr.	13
...				p.ct.	50
...					20
...					1,125
...					3
...					

...had free on applica... Co. It contains ...ssful treatment, ...ly in the hands ... failed to suit ...

...d to.

... Co.,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

...OR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ...EES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHEN...

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

...N—July 12, at Belgaum, the wife of Surgeon R. ..., A. M. D., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

...TELL—July 11, at Bankipore, the wife of C. Vowell, ...a daughter.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1882.

THE news from Egypt which we publish this morning tends to confirm the conclusions we formed yesterday respecting the probable course of events at Alexandria. The authority of the Khedive has been established in the city, and evidently steps are being matured to extend his rule throughout the country. The one obstacle is the presence of Arabi Pasha at Kafr-ed-Dowar. The Khedive has issued a formal summons to his late Minister to surrender on the pain of being declared a rebel, while the President of the Council has written to Sir Beauchamp Seymour disavowing him. We are still in the dark as to the identity of the Egyptian Premier. To all appearance Ragheb Pasha is still in office. The London papers state that no reputable Minister could be found to associate himself with Arabi Pasha, and that the feeble Ragheb was the most respectable figure-head that could be obtained. Our Alexandria correspondent, however, corrects this hasty impression, and informs us that Ragheb, though powerless in body, possesses a cool head. It is possible, therefore, that being freed from the incubus of the formidable War Minister, Ragheb Pasha may have consented to work with Admiral Seymour in reorganising the country according to the wishes of England, which, as our correspondent assures us, he was quite disposed to accept. We hear nothing in the latest telegrams about the demoralisation of Arabi's army. The reports brought in to Alexandria by deserters were no doubt over-coloured, and it will almost certainly turn out that a sufficient number will stand by the recalcitrant commander to make his presence at Kafr-ed-Dowar a menace to the rulers of Alexandria. The first exact information concerning the strength of Arabi's following is supplied in the special telegram from our London correspondent. He has four regiments of infantry, fifteen hundred irregulars, and one regiment of horse, together with thirty-six Krupp guns and twelve mitrailleuses. The force is not a large one, and the guns are of small calibre—seven centimetre, according to an authoritative German paper. The position of Kafr-ed-Dowar is well chosen to meet an attack from the direction of Alexandria, and Reuter informs us that Arabi is actively engaged in entrenching himself. But as the railway runs to it, the siege train just landed from the Minotaur could be brought up, and aginst heavy artillery Arabi would be powerless. Or, if a regular attack were not attempted, a force landing at Rosetta could proceed to Damanhur, a station on the railway some twenty miles in Arabi's rear. It is really not easy to see what Arabi can gain by entrenching himself on the outskirts of Alexandria. He cannot hope to hold the place for ever, and if he stay too long, he will be bound to surrender. His obvious policy would be to get up the country, and endeavour to rouse the Egyptians to resist a Khedive imposed upon ... the Kafirs. Possibly he hopes to treat. ...dent from the reports received ... that Arabi never believed the ...bombard Alexandria, or, indeed, ... measures at all. His forcing ...nour to fire upon the city was ...hich he would probably be glad ...t would be impossible to predict ...ill do, but to place his troops ...er British artillery fire would be ...icidal. The Khedive's declaring ...el would put him on his mettle. No ... popular movement can now force ...dive to take him back. He must, ...e, prove himself another Mahomet Ali, ...pse.

...Sultan, we are told, is "inclined to ... to Turkish intervention in Egypt. As ...ticipated, the invitation to send troops ...gypt was not unconditional. We learn ... the occupation is to be limited to three ...ths, and the expense is to be borne by Egypt. In one way or another the Powers (*i. e.*, England) would be in a position to enforce a return of the Sultan's troops, and in fact to control their operations in Egypt. In other words, there would simply be a Turkish contingent placed at the disposal of Sir Archibald Alison. We cannot see why the Sultan should consent to this, or that he dare do if he were so inclined, and in all probability the suggested acceptance of the invitation of the Conference is nothing more than a ruse to avert a British occupation. The sudden vigour of Sir Beauchamp Seymour must have startled Abdul Hamid quite as much as Arabi Pasha, and the Sultan will now see that, at last, England is thoroughly in earnest. Whatever opinions may have been expressed in England on the morrow of the bombardment about the policy of that precipitate measure, there can be no question that all parties, with few exceptions, joined in urging resolute action upon the Government. The solitary resignation of Mr. Bright proves that the war party (if the determined Radicals who follow Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Chamberlain may be called by that name) have obtained the upper hand in the Cabinet Good fortune seems to be again smiling on Mr. Gladstone, and if Arabi prove unequal to the occasion (of which there are numerous signs) the Government may derive a triumph out of what might quite as easily have proved a disaster.

Although nothing really definite is known in India respecting the fate of the Indian expeditionary force, a renewal of activity leads to the belief that its services may still be required. Our Simla correspondent telegraphs a further list of appointments to the Staff. In Bombay officials are industrious in perfecting the arrangements for departure, and in Calcutta inquiries have been made with a view to chartering steamers for transport purposes. So far as the Suez Canal is concerned, there seems to be less pressing need for troops. Although our London correspondent informs us that great alarm still prevails at Port Said, vessels are passing freely, and a more confident tone is observable about the telegrams from Suez. The re-establishment of telegraphic communication between Bombay and Port Said leads to the hope that the line to Alexandria may soon be opened. If this expectation be fulfilled, it will be an evidence that in the interior the population is less disturbed than at those points where Europeans and natives come in contact. It cannot be denied, however, that an Anglo-Indian force at Suez would have had a thoroughly tranquillising effect on that part of the country. However the rowdyism of Alexandria may be subdued by the bombardment and occupation, more extended measures will be required before the authority which we appear to be resolved to establish will be recognised throughout Egypt. As matters now stand appearances are in favour of the expedition being despatched, and possibly only the indecision of the Sultan delays its departure.

THE issue of all the Kolhapore libel cases was never really doubtful, and must have been clearly foreseen by everyone so soon as it became apparent that the promise to prove the genuineness of the "letters" was an impudent piece of bravado. At the beginning of the first case the Advocate-General cheerfully admitted that if the letters in question were genuine, there could be no question of the right of all into whose hands they fell to give them publicity. In other words, they contained matter not only damaging but damning to the State Karbaree of Kolhapore—if it had happened to be true. It may be a question how the case against the editors should be held to be affected by the thorough-going character of the forged letters. But there is no question of the bearing of this consideration on the cases of Bhide and Ranade. Forged letters do not drop from the skies; and men who go about to injure an enemy by means of forged documents, so compromising and malignant as those relied on in the Kolhapore cases, must be able to give a better account of them than Messrs. Bhide and Ranade could do, if they are to escape heavy penalty. These gentlemen, then, may be dismissed without any tinge of regret to the punishment they have so well deserved. Their case is not to be distinguished from the hundreds of similar cases everywhere, in which the cloak of public spirit is unavailingly stretched over private spite and hatred. If distinguished at all, it is marked only in this, that the success which Bhide and Ranade so long enjoyed in their conspiracy, and the eagerness with which those who heard them believed their most outrageous fictions, supply a melancholy proof of the low state of public life in India. Calumnies that appear to educated people to refute themselves, proofs as contemptible as the calumnies were ridiculous, found a congenial soil. The aim of the prosecution, we are told, was to clear Mr. Barve's character. That has been done. But it needs little knowledge of human nature to see that the full justification of Mr. Barve, which the records of these trials contain, will in all probability be deliberately set aside by nine out of every ten people who were foolish enough to believe, on such proof as Bhide could show, that the State Karbaree of Kolhapore had "written himself down" a traitor and a scoundrel. This, we say, is a melancholy reflection; but it need not diminish the satisfaction which will be universally felt at the condign punishment which has fallen on the chief offenders. The two editors were in a different category. In their case, too, the jury could not but convict; and the judge could not but award substantial punishment. But looking at the statement of the judge that the editors of the *Mahratta* must be acquitted of any feeling of malignity to Mr. Barve, it was perhaps scarcely necessary to prosecute these editors, or to press the prosecution after they had expressed their contrition for the only offence which in the judgment of the court they can be held to have committed. A victim of calumny when forced to take up the task of tracing poisonous rumours to their source, will, as a rule be satisfied with an apology from all intermediaries. In political life we are not sure that this rule of practical conduct might not be extended to cover the malignity which, we have Mr. Latham's warrant for saying, did not exist in the cases we are referring to. English statesmen have long ago found out that one life is too short for the double task of serving their country and visiting with destruction all who may malignantly, or otherwise, impugn their motives or their acts. It is true that an English Prime Minister is not exposed to the danger of finding in the *Times* some morning letters purporting to be his own, and clearly convicting him of a plot against the sanity of the Prince of Wales. That could not happen now in England: and, so accustomed are we to the higher plane in which public life there moves, that we have forgotten even to be proud of the fact. But is there no reason to fear that a good deal more has been forgotten, when we find a couple of half-educated native editors punished for an act of reckless indiscretion as it would, we admit, have been quite fair to punish Delane of the *Times* or Russel of the *Scotsman* for a similar transgression?

To acquit the editors, as Mr. Latham did, of any malignant feeling against Mr. Barve, is to free them of all suspicion of having had a hand in the production of the forged letters, or of anything worse than the childish folly which led them into the pit Bhide and Ranade dug for them. The prosecution, to do them justice, saw this clearly enough; and refused to see in the apology presented after Bhide's conviction anything but a despairing effort to escape punishment on the part of men who had all along been virtual partners in the plot, and who now "saw the halter round their neck." But the judge's theory is the one which was substantiated, and that the folly which led the editors to swallow Bhide's statements in the first instance is sufficient to account for the tenacity with which they clung to these statements. They rashly believed and repeated statements against the honour of an honourable man. Unfortunately for themselves, their position as editors made their folly and their indiscretion tell more heavily against Mr. Barve than it would have otherwise done. But the nature of the offence remains the same; and it is quite hopeless to expect from men in their position the care and discretion with which (not in consequence of a series of instructive libel cases) English papers are edited. We are heartily glad that the authors of the plot have been punished as they deserved. We do not deny that Mr. Barve, as against the peccant editors, was entitled to damages, though we doubt whether he would have asked them of his own accord; but perhaps he would have done well had he been satisfied to strike at the real authors of the plot. However, we need waste no sympathy on the editors. They were guilty of an offence not only against the law, but against common sense in retailing as true fictions so monstrous as those which were deliberately concocted to effect the ruin of a native statesman of whose reputation native editors of the "patriotic" school should have been especially careful. For if an eminent native administrator of the standing of Mr. Barve could not be trusted to fill the office of Karbaree without plotting against the sanity and the life of the Prince whose interests he was bound to protect, what would be the natural inference? Yet, as the reports of the long trials just concluded show, there was no calumny too vile or absurd for them to reproduce and to harp upon as proof positive that the native administrator of Kolhapore was a phenomenal villain who richly deserved the gallows. The result of the proceedings in the High Court will bring home to a class of men who are too prone to believe evil of their betters that it is a perilous thing to give circulation to wicked inventions, even when they have no hand in concocting them.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON, Bart., K.C.B., who is stated by Reuter to be in command of the British troops at Alexandria, is an officer who has rendered distinguished military services. He is the son of Alison the historian, and was born in Edinburgh in 1826. He joined the 72nd Highlanders in 1846, and became a captain in 1853. He served with his regiment in the Crimea, taking part in the expedition to Kertch, and the siege and fall of Sebastopol, for which he received the medal and clasp, Brevet of Major, and the Turkish medal. During the Indian Mutiny he acted as Military Secretary to Lord Clyde, and lost his left arm at the relief of Lucknow. His services during this crisis were rewarded by the Brevet of Lieut.-Colonel, the medal with clasp, and the decoration of C.B. As a Brigadier-General he was Sir Garnet Wolseley's second in command during the Ashantee Expedition. He led the European Brigade at the battle of Amoafui, the capture of Bequah, the action of Ordahsu, and the capture of Coomassie. On his return to England he was honoured with the thanks of Parliament, a K.C.B., and a medal and clasp. General Alison succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in 1867, and was Deputy Adjutant-General in Ireland from October 1874 to October 1877, when he was promoted to the rank of Major-General. In 1869 he published a treatise "On Army Organisation." His selection for a command in Egypt shows that Sir Garnet Wolseley means to collect around him the ablest men who served with him in former campaigns.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

AT the request of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Parker kindly wired to the P. and O. Agent at Suez for information as to what steamers were lying there, and what steamers had entered the Canal, and received the following reply, dated Suez, 18th inst.:—"This day none in Suez roads. Beginning with 11th inst., the Surat, Hispania, Harvest, Helena, St. Dunstan, Bracadaile, and Guildford have entered the Canal, which is quite safe and satisfactory as yet."

ALEXANDRIA BEFORE THE BOMBARDMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALEXANDRIA, JULY 5.

THE week has passed quietly enough, but the exodus of Europeans from the country shows no signs of stopping, notwithstanding all the efforts made by the native authorities to persuade people that order will in future be maintained, and that there is no cause for alarm. If the departures have been less numerous during this week than during the preceding one, and the week before, it is simply because the majority of the people have already got safely away, and the panic being over, those who remain are following more leisurely. The departures have consisted latterly, chiefly of French people and Italians, and now the Germans are going. British subjects were among the first to leave, acting upon the advice of their Consulate, and at present there are very few indeed in the country. For those who are compelled to stay here until the very last moment H. M's. Government have chartered one of the P. and O. steamers, the Tanjore, I believe, as a depôt ship, and this vessel at present lies in the harbour at their disposal. To-day a notice was issued by the British Consulate urging all British subjects who still remained in Egypt to register their names and addresses at the Consulate immediately. The object of this is to ascertain as nearly as possible how many British subjects are still in the country, and especially in Alexandria, so that those who have not yet gone afloat may receive timely warning in the event of imminent danger.

There seems to be no doubt that all the Powers are this time in earnest about the Egyptian question. It will, perhaps, be remembered that the present Ministry was patronised, as it were, by the Consuls General of Germany, Austria, and Italy, while Sir Edward Malet and M. Sienkiewicz held aloof and would have nothing whatever to do with the arrangement, neither in the way of advising His Highness the Khedive on the subject, nor in suggesting names to fill the various posts. It was stated at the time that high words had even been exchanged between Sir Edward and his German colleague, and the latter was reported to have told the British representative that he was endangering the lives of 20,000 Europeans by his attitude. The language used by the same Consul to His Highness was even stronger. It appears that the Khedive would, at first, do nothing without the advice of England and France, and seemed disposed rather to allow things to take their course as they were, than consent to the formation of another dummy Ministry to be dictated to by Arabi Pasha. It was when His Highness showed great reluctance to call in Ragheb Pasha that he was told, somewhat roughly, that he had better leave the country. This remark was much commented upon, at the time, among a few particularly well-informed persons; and it was wondered whether the German representative had not exceeded the instructions of his Government. The feeling gradually began to creep upon those who have been carefully following Egyptian politics, on the spot, that the *entente cordiale* among the Powers, in regard to Egypt, was not so perfect as had been supposed, and this idea found some support from the fact that the German Consulate had not advised German subjects to leave the country. On the contrary, they had been told by the representative of their Government that there was not the least cause for alarm. Matters have, however, undergone a change since then, and the German authorities are now as anxious as the Consuls of any of the other Powers to get German subjects out of Egypt.

Since the Ragheb-Arabi Ministry came to power we have been favoured with quite a bundle of official documents, issued with a view to inspiring confidence among the remaining remnant of the European population, and calming the general excitement. First of all came the letters exchanged between the new President of the Council and the Khedive, having reference to the policy to be followed by the new Cabinet; next appeared a letter from the Khedive to the Prime Minister, urging him to bring the assassins of June 11 to justice; this was followed by the proclamation of Dervisch Pasha, informing the people that they must obey H. I. Majesty the Sultan and H. H. the Khedive, as his representative, and that foreigners, regardless of religion or nationality, must be respected; then came a proclamation from H. E. Ragheb Pasha echoing that of the Ottoman Commissioner, and giving the positive assurance that his first duty would be obedience to His Highness. The Minister also dwelt upon the necessity of living upon friendly terms with Europeans, which he said was the only means by which commerce and industry could be developed. The last document of this kind was a letter from the President of the Council to Arabi Pasha, informing him that he had given orders for all the "vagabonds" who loiter about the streets and interfere with Europeans to be taken up by the police and conveyed to the arsenal, and requesting him to issue instructions for them to be received and detained there.

Although the Ragheb administration was at first regarded with suspicion, and still remains unrecognised by the English and French representatives, who in following this course are acting in accordance with instructions received from their respective Governments, I am bound to say that it has shown a disposition to tranquillise the public mind, and to repair some of the injury which Arabi has done to the country. For example, since Ragheb Pasha came to power the press has been allowed to express its opinions with perfect freedom; and the proclamations and letters which I enumerated above have had the effect of making the natives more respectful than they previously seemed disposed to be, although this respectful attitude is in a great measure owing to the European emigration, which while ruining the country for years to come, has certainly had the effect of bringing the natives to their senses. There are thousands and thousands of natives, previously entirely or partially dependent on Europeans, who heartily regret all that has happened, and whose earnest wish is to see things resume their old course. The price of everything has gone down at an enormous rate. Fish that would cost 2 francs in ordinary times, are now to be had for 3d., and almost all other provisions are in proportion. Even the cabmen, who were generally so exacting, are willing now to take half fares, and humbly thank their customers into the bargain. Of course in the outskirts of the town the fanatics who have always hated and always will hate Europeans, and the soldiers on duty in the streets, scowl at us as we pass along; but still there can be little doubt that the efforts of the new Prime Minister have met with some success.

There are many signs that Ragheb is anxious to restore to the Khedive his authority, and to set matters straight in order to avoid a foreign occupation of any kind. Many of the appointments that have been recently made are calculated to give His Highness perfect satisfaction. Omar Pasha Loutfi, a man of energy and a Circassian, who was Governor of Alexandria on June 11, and who it is generally admitted did all in his power to protect the lives of Christians on that day, recently obtained leave of absence for 45 days and left for Europe. Omar mentioned to several persons, previous to applying for leave, that he had been threatened by the soldiers, and that his position was intolerable. He has been replaced as Governor of Alexandria, pending his absence, by Zulficar Pasha, Grand Master of the Ceremonies to the Khedive. This post is not of so much importance as it might at first appear to be, as the commander of the garrison, who should obey the Governor, but who does not, is the great man in Alexandria; but this appointment, connected with others and the proclamations, must be taken as an indication of Ragheb Pasha's willingness to support His Highness. The Prefect of Police at Alexandria, who was seriously compromised in the massacre of June 11, has been replaced by the Sub-Prefect of Police at Cairo, who was the Khedive's candidate for the post of Prefect in the capital when Daramalli Pasha died. On that occasion His Highness had, as usual, to give way to Arabi Pasha, who gave the appointment to the Chief of the Moustafezins or Municipal Guard, one of his own partisans.

Yesterday and to-day the Ministers have been sitting almost permanently at the Ras-el-Tin Palace, and it was rumoured in town this morning the Ragheb Pasha had resigned, and that a Cabinet had been formed under the Presidency of Mahmoud Pasha Samy, comprising a strong military element. On inquiring at the Palace late this afternoon, I found that there was not the least foundation for such a report, and that the Ministers were only engaged in changing a great many Mudirs or district governors. Almost all the men holding these appointments owe them to Arabi Pasha, who has, of course, placed creatures of his own in every Government post that he possibly could during the time he has been in power. A considerable number of these men, who for months past have been engaged in stirring up the natives against the Christians and against the Khedive, are now, I hear, to be removed, and replaced by more honest and more tolerant functionaries. This is again a proof of Ragheb Pasha's desire to restore power to the Khedive, and to weaken the authority of Arabi.

I think I mentioned in a previous letter from Cairo how, just before the departure of Dervisch Pasha from Stamboul, it was a question of forming a Ragheb-Arabi administration, and how the Khedive, who had actually summoned Ragheb Pasha to the Palace, received a telegram from the Sultan telling him the Imperial Commissioner was about to start, and that he had better await his arrival before taking any decisive step. It was then currently reported, in a circle that generally possessed reliable information, that Ragheb Pasha had given a positive assurance that if he were allowed to form a Cabinet and to act as its President, he would undertake that the Joint Note should be executed in its entirety, and that Arabi Pasha should leave the country. He would [illegible] great prophet who would say [illegible] Ragheb Pasha will take to bend Ar[illegible] will, and thus avoid a foreign [illegible] For my part, I must confine myself to po[illegible] that the President of the Council, althou[illegible] fect wreck, seems still to possess a cle[illegible] He is of Greek extraction and was orig[illegible] Greek slave. He distinguished himself as [illegible] officer under Mehemet Ali, and has since, o[illegible] than one occasion, taken part in the Gove[illegible] of the country, in different capacities. He [illegible] one time Minister of Finance under the K[illegible] Ismail. Natives who know more of him a[illegible] career than I do myself, regard him as a man[illegible] is not likely to be deterred by a trifle from a[illegible] ing any particular object he may have in [illegible] Most persons, however, who have recently follo[illegible] the course of affairs in this country will h[illegible] opinion that he will find Arabi a very hard [illegible] to crack.

It is rumoured in official quarters that Der[illegible] Pasha is beginning to get out of patience [illegible] the Minister of War. On the other hand, the [illegible] and the officers seem to be as devoted to their [illegible] as ever they were, and the prevailing impre[illegible] is that even if he were to consent to go to Con[illegible] tinople he would not be permitted to do so. Ev[illegible] one is of opinion here that Arabi will r[illegible] even a Turkish occupation, and this view [illegible] borne out by the fact of his having recently c[illegible] to some arrangements with the Bedouins of S[illegible] who are entering the country in considerable n[illegible] bers. In ordinary times each Bedouin who cro[illegible] the frontier from Syria has to pay a tax, bu[illegible] seems that Arabi has given orders for this regula[illegible] tion to be suspended.

Nothing has yet been done with the criminals of June 11, and nothing probably will be done with them, although a great many have been arrested, for it is not thought that the Government possesse the power to make an example of the ruffians who are in their hands, however desirous they may be of doing so. As to the most guilty, the real instigators of the movement, their elevated positions place them for the time being beyond reach of the law. While writing these lines I have before me the photograph of one of the victims taken after death. His features are exceptionally well preserved, for most of the bodies were so disfigured, that it was almost impossible to recognise them. On his right breast he has three bayonet wounds; in his throat there is the distinct mark of a bullet, a small round hole; on his right temple there is a fearful gash, evidently caused by a blow from a bludgeon; and there are seven or eight fresh scars, the result of blows from sticks, about the face. This young man was an Italian, and was employed as bookkeeper at one of the large shops on the Mehemet Ali Square.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 30.

PEOPLE who are in the habit of talking about the stern discipline maintained in the Conservative party must have been a good deal astonished at the freedom of the comments made by the *Standard* newspaper, Lord Randolph Churchill, and others on the conduct of Lord Salisbury and Sir S. Northcote in resolving to speak at the meeting held in Willis's Rooms yesterday to discuss the Egyptian question. There is, in reality, however, much more independence of thought, speech, and action in the Conservative than in the Liberal ranks at the present moment. I myself share the opinion that the participation of the Conservative leaders in yesterday's meeting was a mistake. Lord Randolph Churchill hits the right nail on the head when he urges that it was beneath the dignity of Lord Salisbury and Sir S. Northcote to come forward under the protection of Stafford House and Mr. E. P. Bouverie, and that, if they thought the crisis required them to set aside traditions of Parliamentary etiquette and follow Mr. Gladstone's example by appealing to the country, they should themselves have boldly taken the initiative and called a public meeting of "the democracy," instead of appealing to a select circle of ticket-holders. Another objectionable feature in yesterday's meeting was that the Duke of Sutherland and Mr. Bouverie are known to have a strong pecuniary interest in the maintenance of the *status quo ante* Arabi in Egypt; and, although English capitalists are fully justified in looking after their own interests, the leaders of a great political party should steer clear of private speculators and base their policy solely on considerations of what is required to uphold the national honour and welfare. The attempt, too, to give any but a partisan character to the meeting was foredoomed to be a failure. To put up so very old and dry a Whig as Mr. E. P. Bouverie as a Liberal of the present generation was too transparent a trick to beguile anyone; and it would have been much better frankly to acknowledge the fact that the meeting was called by declared enemies of Mr. Gladstone's Government. Having offered these criticisms, I must add that in point of numbers and enthusiasm the meeting was most successful. Willis's large room, which will hold about 2,000 people, was crowded before the proceedings commenced, and hundreds of persons were turned away from the doors. All present, too, seemed to be animated by the same spirit of earnest determination to make England's authority paramount in Egypt, and not a voice was raised in dissent from the opinion that unless the English Government execute the programme laid down in its recent ultimatum to the Egyptian Ministry, it ought to be turned out and replaced by men made of sterner stuff. Lord Salisbury, who had a splendid reception, did not attempt to vindicate his policy in associating France with England in the control of Egyptian finance; he contented himself with asserting that by the testimony of all witnesses, Egypt had a year ago attained under the Anglo-French administration a state of unexampled prosperity, and that she has fallen into her present condition merely because firmness was not shown at the proper time by the English Government. He denied that the late Government had left its successors under any obligation to act with France in Egypt one inch beyond the line of British interests, but in French co-operation he saw the best guarantee for the protection of European civilisation on the Isthmus of Suez and in the valley of the Nile. Our Government had, however, endangered everything by their want of vigilance, promptitude, and courage, and by their policy of writing Notes which they never tried to give effect to. Always most effective as a critic, Lord Salisbury succeeded in giving fresh point to the now familiar denunciation of Ministerial feebleness and irresolution, and his scathing censures were cheered to the echo by an appreciative audience. But it is of more importance to observe the practical advice he gave as to what should now be done. He gave Arabi no quarter, but maintained that the Government must support the Khedive and crush the military adventurer who has made himself master of Egypt, or the honour of England would be betrayed and the interests of the Empire endangered. The evident purpose of this exhortation was to encourage the belligerent section of the Cabinet to persevere in their resolution to re-establish the Control in Egypt, with or without the consent of the Conference. It appears unlikely that the Conference will authorise England and France to intervene, and as the employment of Turkish troops seems to be now out of the question, the Western Powers must either leave Arabi alone or take matters into their own hands. French opinion is opposed to participation in a policy of adventure, many Frenchmen, including M. de Lesseps, holding that Arabi will do very well if nobody interferes with him, while others, such as M. John Lemoinne and the representatives of the Monarchical party, are overjoyed at the chance of putting England in a position of isolation and compelling her to bear the brunt of subduing Egypt alone. Mr. Gladstone, of course, has his third course. If I may draw any inference from the ambiguous language he used last week about excluding the Suez Canal from the purview of the Conference, I should say that he hopes to be allowed to occupy militarily the line of the Canal, while leaving Arabi the virtual ruler of the rest of Egypt. But the time has gone by for such a compromise. Arabi is too puffed up with pride to accept it, and Europe would resent it as much as it would the annexation of all Egypt. It will be necessary, therefore, for the English Ministry to take Egypt or to let British influence in that country be destroyed. There are some men in the Cabinet who are eager to choose the bolder alternative; but it is doubtful if their influence will prevail. True, military preparations are going on, but not on such a scale as to show that the Cabinet has made up its mind for war. As for the rumoured arrangements for the despatch of an Indian contingent to Suez, it is obvious that troops could not be collected and embarked at Bombay, and transported to Suez, in less than a month's time, and it is essential that the greatest promptitude should be used in striking Arabi down the moment the Conference separates without coming to a decision favourable to the views of England. A strong force is, no doubt, now assembled in the Mediterranean; but so long as Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain are members of the Cabinet no one will believe that hostilities are really intended. Hence the importance of the declaration made by Lord Salisbury, that he would gladly see the precedent of 1856 followed, when the Liberal Ministry of Lord Aberdeen was replaced by a more vigorous Liberal Ministry under Lord Palmerston, rather than that the national policy in Egypt should be abandoned.

An incident, half painful and half comical, chequered the course of the proceedings at yesterday's meeting. Sir Richard Temple, who had to propose the first resolution, spoke for some little time, giving detailed statistics of trade to show the commercial value of the Suez Canal to England, and dwelli[illegible] political effect our discomfiture ... on the restless spirits among ... of India. The audience, how... to listen to him. They had ... Salisbury, and they cared ...hard's words of wise counsel. ...ey began to interrupt him with ... "Time, Time," which gradually ...ore general. Sir Richard was

TELEGRAMS.

QUIET AT ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVAL OF BRITISH TROOPS.

THE BEDOUINS AND PORT SAID.

ARABI'S FORCES.

THE KHEDIVE ORDERING HIM TO SURRENDER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

(By Indo-European Telegraph via Teheran.)

LONDON, JULY 17, 2-40 P.M.

Admiral Seymour telegraphed to the Admiralty last night that all was quiet at Alexandria. The Tamar has arrived, and the Salamis with two ironclads is in sight.

Captain Seymour telegraphs from Port Said that the Canal traffic is not (? so much) as usual, but vessels are again beginning to pass through.

A special telegram from Port Said states that an immense number of refugees are there, and the people are all armed with revolvers.

A great force of Bedouins is reported to be in the desert, and an attack is feared. No adequate steps have yet been taken to defend the population should the Bedouins swoop down upon them.

The Arabs are massing troops and throwing up earthworks at Fort Quenid.

Arabi Pasha is at Kafr-ed-Dowar with four regiments of infantry, fifteen hundred irregulars, and one regiment of cavalry consisting of eight hundred horse. He has also thirty-six Krupp guns and twelve mitrailleuses.

The Khedive has summoned Arabi to return to Alexandria, and threatens to treat him as a rebel if he refuses to surrender.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

LANDING OF BRITISH TROOPS.

ALEXANDRIA, JULY 17, EVENING.

5,800 British troops of the Line and Royal Marines have already been disembarked here.

General Alison is in command.

ARABI DISAVOWED.

Latest advices respecting Arabi Pasha state that he is still at Kafredowar and that his force is actively engaged in throwing up entrenchments.

The President of the Council of Ministers has written a letter to Admiral Seymour in which he disavows Arabi.

RE-OPENING OF PUBLIC OFFICES.

The International Tribunal and the Post Office have both been re-opened.

TURKISH INTERVENTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 17.

The Sultan is disposed to agree to Turkish intervention in Egypt.

The Identical Note presented by the Ambassadors of the Great Powers in which Turkey was invited to send troops to Egypt stipulates that the occupation shall be limited to three months and that the whole expense connected therewith shall be charged to Egypt.

LATEST NEWS FROM SUEZ

The following telegram, dated Suez, 18th July, has been received in Bombay :—

Suez is quiet and almost deserted.

The natives remaining are much alarmed.

The telegraph line from Suez to Port Said is open for traffic ; and also Egyptian line to Alexandria.

There is a possibility of the Eastern Telegraph Company's lines being repaired very shortly, as Alexandria is in the hands of the British.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

FURTHER APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 18.

The following selections have been made for the expedition to Egypt :—

Deputy Surgeon-General C. Smith, Principal Medical Officer.

Major A. Toker, D. A. A. G.

Major M. Clementi, D. J. A.

Majors J. Armstrong and W. Nicholson, Field Engineers.

Lieut. J. Burn-Murdoch, Mason and T. Cather, Assistant Field Engineers.

J. Dickie, R. E., Superintending Army Signalling.

Major H. C. Marsh, 18th B. C., Provost Marshal at Suez.

Capt. C. Christopher, Asst. Comy. General.

Major T. Rind, Sub.-Asst. Commissary General.

Lieut.-Col. C. McInroy and Capt. Reilly, ditto.

Lieut.-Col. Hayter, Director of Transport.

Capt. Turnbull and Lieut. Booth, Transport Officers.

Major F. Galloway, R. A., Comy. of Ordnance.

Veterinary-Surgeon J. Anderson, in charge of veterinary arrangements.

Reverend A. Onslow, Chaplain ; Reverend C. Cooke, Roman Catholic ditto.

CALCUTTA AND THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 18.

It is highly probable that a portion of the expedition will be despatched from Calcutta. Official inquiries were being made yesterday as to the tonnage available at short notice.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

In future a statement showing the receipts and expenditure of all municipalities, as well as all excluded local funds, is to be published with the annual Imperial Budget. This statement will not form an integral part of the combined accounts of the Empire, but will only be in the nature of an appendix, and responsibility for its correctness will be with the local authorities. The accounts of municipalities will be in a stated form, Provincial Governments will consolidate their accounts into one statement for each province, and transmit it to the Comptroller-General so as to reach him not later than the 30th November of the year succeeding that to which it relates.

BANGALORE RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 18.

Weather cloudy, but windy and disagreeable The attendance was better than last day's. The Maharajah and his suite were again present.

GRAND ANNUAL HURDLE RACE.—2 miles.

At Last	...	...	...	1
Terror	...	...	...	2
Moslem	...	...	...	3

Time, 4m. 32s.

At Last won easily.

ARABIAN PURSE.—1½ mile.

Kataplan	...	...	...	1
Euphrates	...	...	...	2
Dictator	...	...	...	3

Time, 2m. 59s.

Euphrates was first favourite in the lotteries.

MAHARAJAH'S PURSE.—Round the course and a distance.

Linkooy	...	...	...	1
Palmerston	...	...	...	2
Despot	...	...	...	3

Palmerston was a hot favourite, Queenstand being second choice. Linkooy won by a length. Time, 2m. 52s.

GALLOWAY STAKES.—Round the course and a distance.

Warrior	...	...	...	1
[illegible]	...	...	...	2
[illegible]	...	...	...	3

Won by better than a length. Time, 2m. 49s.

AGA KHAN'S PURSE.—1½ mile.

Kokoeen	...	...	...	1
Khusrow	...	...	...	2
Orion	...	...	...	3

The Aga's stable won as it liked. Time, 3m. 2s.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

POTATO DISEASE IN IRELAND.

LONDON, JULY 18.

There are signs of the potato disease in Ireland, and a failure of the crop is apprehended.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JULY 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 17th inst.

SUEZ, JULY 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arno, homeward bound from Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here on the evening of the 16th inst.

PORT SAID, JULY 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Marina, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here on the evening of the 16th inst.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Verona arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 17.

The Anchor Line steamer Brittania arrived here from Bombay this morning.

ADEN, JULY 18.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Vorwaerts, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay today in the forenoon.

COLOMBO, JUNE 18, 9-20 A. M.

Extra mail-steamer Rome from London, and mail-steamer Shannon from Bombay, arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JULY 18.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, Perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, Perfect.

KURRACHEE, July 18, 0-25 a.m.—Turkish route right to Pera.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

MONDAY, NIGHT, JULY 17.

At 10 p.m. .. .. 78·1

TUESDAY, JULY 18.

,, 6 a.m.	.. ..	78·0
,, 10 a.m.	.. ..	81·0
,, 2 a.m.	.. ..	80·0
,, 4 p.m.	.. ..	79·0

THE officers of the 23rd Bombay Native Light Infantry have subscribed towards the erection of a memorial tablet to the memory of the late Dr. Simpson of that regiment. It is to be erected in the family church in Scotland.

IT is reported that the late Lieutenant H. L. Haughton, of the Worcestershire Regiment, who died on the 9th instant at Benares, had just been selected by General J. R. Hughes as his Aide-de-Camp for Egypt.

CAPT. SIR C. H. LESLIE, Bart., S.C., late 37th B. N. I., and Officiating Adjutant at Buxa, has been appointed Adjutant of the E. I. R. Volunteers at Jamalpore, *vice* Major Jerrard, 33rd Regiment.

THE prospectus of the Bombay Presidency Central Rifle meeting, held annually at Poona in September, will be issued shortly. We hear that the Council have decided to confine the majority of the competitions to the new Wimbledon rules as regards position—standing or kneeling at 200 or 300 yards and the front position at 500 and 600 yards ; any position for longer distances. There will be more prizes than last year in each match, but the amounts of individual prizes will not be so large. Captain Proudfoot, we hear, hopes to see a good number of Bombay Volunteers at the meeting. We should like to see the B. V. R. carry off some of the fine prizes offered for team shooting this year ; and they have an excellent chance if they will only practice. Last year Bombay men failed to win either of the team matches ; but members of the B. V. R. Corps carried away a much larger amount in individual prizes than any other regiment represented at the meeting, including the championship gold medal. A new feature this year, we believe, is to be a match, Regulars *vs.* Volunteers, which should prove a very interesting contest.

A GOOD deal of interest was excited in the House of Commons the other night by the presence in the gallery of Kumar Shree Harbhamjee Rawajee, of Morvee, and Kumar Shree Joowansinghjee Jasvatsinghjee, of Bhownugger. If the names of thedistinguished strangers had been announced, a home paper thinks, the interest would, no doubt, have been greater.

SAYS the *Home News* :—It gave many pleasure to see the young sons of Sir Salar Jung at the recent State ball at Buckingham Palace. The eldest is a tall, very fine, commanding young man, the younger, small, slight, and still a stripling. Both have the fine handsome cast of countenance distinguishing their family, and are agreeable in conversation, speakig English fluently. It will be remembered that Sir Salar himself, while on his journey to England, met with an accident which prevented him enjoying his English visit or taking any active part in the season's engagements.

THE Simla correspondent of the *Pioneer* telegraphed, July 16 :—Public opinion here, as far as I have been able to fathom it, condemns the bombardment absolutely. I have not yet heard one voice raised in its defence.

SAYS the *Army and Navy Gazette* :—It would be amusing, if it did not tend to bring some of our great journals—and therefore English journalism itself—into contempt, to read the outbursts of irrational rage in which Arabi is spoken of as "a rebel !" Rebel to whom ? Not to the Khedive, for he is his Minister, and drives about with him cheek by jowl in his carriage through the streets of Alexandria ; not to the Sultan, for Arabi is accused by these same journals of being *au mieux* with his suzerain ; not to the Queen, for he is not a British subject ; not to the Republic, for he is not a Frenchman. Rebel to what, then ? Why, to the Stock Exchange and the Bourse.

MRS. GIBBS, the wife of the Hon'ble James Gibbs, formerly senior member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, and Vice-Chancellor of the University, and now a member of the Viceregal Council at Simla, gave evidence in the Belt *v.* Lawes libel case, in respect of the statue of Mr. Gibbs, executed by Mr. Belt, which occupies a pedestal in the Bombay University Library.

A WORK by Mr. W. E. Baxter, M.P., entitled "A Winter in India," will be published in the course of the autumn. Mr. Baxter appears to have dropped the "Right Honourable," of which he made such a prominent display in India, now that he has returned to England.

THE colossal bronze equestrian statue of Lord Napier of Magdala for erection at Calcutta, which has been executed by Mr. J. G. Boehm, A.R.A., is finished and ready for shipment.

IT is announced that Mr. T. H. S. Escott has accepted the editorship of the *Fortnightly Review*.

THE trial of the Albanians implicated in the murder of Captain Selby took place on June 29, and judgment was given. The man who struck Captain Selby the fatal blow was sentenced to fifteen years' hard labour, and another, who commenced the attack, was committed for one year.

HOFFMANN, the man charged at Vienna with an extensive system of fraud in Europe, was on June 26 found guilty of all the five charges preferred against him. The court sentenced the prisoner to seven years' hard labour, with one day's fasting every month.

JUNE 28 was the twentieth day of the Committee on the Crime Bill. The Committee commenced with sixteen pages of amendments. At the date mentioned it had disposed of seven, and there remained eighteen.

INVITATIONS which have recently been issued from the Irish Viceregal Lodge bear in one corner the letters R.S.V.P., and in the other P.P.G., which *Truth* supposes to signify "Police Protection Guaranteed."

ON June 28 the Parliamentary followers of Mr. Parnell entertained that gentleman at their annual dinner in the Westminster Palace Hotel. Mr. Justin McCarthy presided, and there was a good attendance of the extreme section of the Irish members. The toast of the "Health of Mr. Parnell," as leader of the party, was cordially pledged, and the hon. gentleman replied.

THE *World* says that since Sir William Harcourt has come to believe that Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa is a sincere sort of enthusiast, and means all the mischief he talks and writes about, a detective detachment from Scotland Yard nightly inspects all the secret and semi-secret recesses in and about the Houses of Parliament. Two or three private-clothes men are constantly on duty about the terrace, and are so well got up that innocent strangers sometimes fancy they are hon. members, and treat them accordingly. In several of the public offices Irishmen are employed as porters and in other humble services, and it has been deemed necessary to submit the antecedents and present connections of all these men to the closest scrutiny. I am happy to learn, however, that not one of them is so far reasonably suspected of being a disloyal or dangerous person.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* gives the story of an eviction told at an inquest in King's County on the child of an evicted labourer, which died of exposure. The labourer was evicted by his employer, a large farmer, under whom he held a cottage at 5*d.* a week, on the 18th of April. At the time his nine children were suffering from measles. After the eviction they had to huddle into a barn, which had no window and but a bad door, while a hole in the wall served as chimney. After some weeks, the Ladies' Land League sent down timber for a hut ; but the men who brought it were imprisoned for six weeks. "I was evicted," said the man, "by the magistrates at Rhode, and the day I got the seven days' notice to quit I told them my children were in measles." The nephew of his employer, who was in court at the time, was presiding. The eviction was effected by three or four Scotchmen, with the help of several policemen. These facts were deposed to before the coroner, who remarked, "Things are occurring which are driving the people into such a state as to leave life insecure."

THE Durban correspondent of the *Times*, in a telegram dated June 29, says :—The last news from Zululand is to the effect that the Resident had induced the chiefs to keep quiet, but this was before the tidings of Cetewayo's visit to England could have reached them. The ex-King leaves Cape Town in the Arab on the 12th of July.

M. DE LESSEPS arrived in Dover on June 30, and on the following morning was to visit the Channel Tunnel. A distinguished party had been invited to make the inspection at the same time. Amongst those present will be the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Brassey, Prince Polignac, and a large number of French savants.

GENERAL GRANT has had a narrow escape from being killed in a railway accident. The express train from Long Branch to New York, consisting of one Pullman car, one smoking carriage, and four ordinary passenger carriages, ran off the line on June 29, while crossing the bridge over Parker's Creek, and all the carriages were precipitated into the water. The fall was about ten feet, and the water was only four feet deep. The carriages fell on their sides, and many of the passengers were injured, and three killed. Twenty were cut and bruised. General Grant was in the smoking carriage, and fell into the water breast high, but was drawn out through the window uninjured.

MDME. CHRISTINE NILSSON has signed a contract with Mr. Henry E. Abbey for a grand concert tour in the United States and Canada. Mdme. Nilsson, who will sail for America early in October, is now on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Albany at Claremont.

AT the meeting of the Geographical Society on June 26 papers were read on the subject of the Gold Coast by Commander Cameron, and on the Kong Mountains by Captain Burton. The former described his excursions along the Gold Coast, from Ataboo, the capital of King Bee, to the mouth of the Princes river. Turning inland along the Ancobra river, he visited the gold reefs, which are found so plentifully along its banks, and on which operations are being carried on amid great difficulties, and found in one place, where a gold rush had taken place, no less than between 7,000 and 8,000 persons washing for gold, a marvellous sight in a place where the natives are so indolent. A discussion followed, in which the Chairman announced that the society had determined to send an expedition to explore the snow-capped Kilimanfaro and Kenia Mountains, and the country between them and the eastern shores of the Victoria Nyanza. The expedition will be under the command of Mr. Joseph Thompson, and will start early next year.

A DEPUTATION of Maori Chiefs have arrived in London from New Zealand. Their names are Hirini Taiwhanga, Wiremu Puhi Te Hihi, and Hakena Parore, three chiefs who represent the Ngapuhi tribe. They have taken with them an address and several presents for the Queen. Their spokesman, who was educated in the late Bishop Selwyn's mission school, speaks excellent English. The deputation have visited England in order to warn the Imperial Government against repeated breaches of the Treaty of Waitangi, which they charge the colonial authorities with having committed.

ANOTHER strange visitor to England is Wahbunah-kee, the chief of the Muncey (or Wolf) tribe who had an interview at the House of Commons on June 28th with Mr. Evelyn Ashley, Under-Secretary for the Colonies. The chief made his appearance in the full costume of a chief of his tribe—that is to say, he wore a robe of deer-skin trimmed with fur, elaborately beaded belt, a head-dress composed of eagle's feathers, and trousers ornamented with rows of deer-hoofs, which jingled at every step. Wahbun-ah-kee, who is also known by his European name of Scobie Logan, was an object of much attention in the lobby, where his tomahawk, which was once weilded by the famous chief Tecumseh, was inspected by several members.

FOR the benefit of the man in search of amusement, and for the student of politics, the *St. James's Gazette* announces that "The Great African Mystery," the new number of *Blackwood's Magazine*, is one of the cleverest and most amusing squibs ever written. It is easy to guess the name of the author. Nobody but Mr. Laurence Oliphant in our day manages to convey so shrewd a perception of the humours of current politics, and such a keen appreciation of the "dodges" of those who work them, in so comical a way. And excellent good common sense underlies all : the satirist is nothing without common sense, indeed, and this "Great African Mystery" is as pretty a bit of good-humoured, well-informed, convincing satire as need be.

GUITEAU declared before his execution that he was ready to meet his fate, but violently denounced President Arthur and the officials connected with his trial. Mrs. Scoville, Guiteau's sister, had addressed a letter to the President appealing for a respite. A telegram from Philadelphia, June 25 states :—The Cabinet on Friday evening considered various appeals for the grant of a respite to Guiteau, on the ground of insanity, and upon other considerations. They unanimously declined to interfere with the course of the law in the execution of the convict on Friday next. The decision has just been announced, with an elaborate opinion by the Attorney-General, giving the reasons upon which the decision is based. Mr. Hicks, Guiteau's spiritual adviser, to-day told the prisoner the decision. Guiteau said, "Go and see General Arthur. Shake your fist in his face ; tell him I made him President by my inspiration. He must give me an unconditional pardon. If he don't, God Almighty blast him for ever. I tell you, Brother Hicks, I am God's man ; God takes care of His own."

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 17.—Except at Delhi, Meerut, Roorkee, Jubbulpore, Seoni, and Satara, the barometric fall continues in Northern India and has extended to the Peninsula and Burmah. The fall is somewhat greater in the Western Punjab, to the east of the Gulf of Cambay, and around the head of the Bay of Bengal, than elsewhere. The cyclonic tendency of the winds around Kehoar is less marked. The direction has changed to north-west at Kurrachee and to west at Surat. At Bombay the strength of the monsoon is unabated. It is moderate at Surat and Deesa. Rain to-day :—Guna over two inches ; Roorkee one inch ; Agra, Morar, Surat, Belgaum, Vizagapatam, and Akyab, half an inch and over. Previously, Raipur, Jhansi, and Satara had between two and three inches ; Silchar and Indore one inch and over ; Sibsagar, Purneah, Nowgong, Khandwa, Neemuch, Ajmere, Abu, Goa, Thayetmyo, and Tounghoo, half to one inch.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—One of the characteristics of this year's rains in these Provinces seems to be extremely heavy local falls. The fall of 20 inches in one day at Derapur, in the Cawnpore district, on the 18th of June, was surpassed on July 7 by a fall of 21 inches at Nawabganj, in the Bareilly district.—*Pioneer.*

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd.	41 11	57 59	54 52	59 23
17 Monday	5 14	...	...	.....
18 Tuesday	.....	2 10	2 80	1 3
Total	51 25	59 69	57 32	60 26
Corresponding date last year.....	42 32	44 24	39 15	42 74

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(Tuesday, 18th July, 1882.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to M. P. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction and force.		Rain.
		Thermo. in shade.		Mean velocity.	
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee ...	29·546	83·9	WSW	14	0·00
Surat	·367	80·6	W	20	1·31
Bombay	·454	81·0	WSW	26	5·12
Ratnagiri	·740	77·8	WSW Fresh.	..	1·49
Karwar	·814	81·0	SW Moderate.	..	0·18
Mangalore	·857	79·5	Calm	1	0·36
Calicut	·883	76·6	Calm	6	0·29
Cochin	·911	80·6	WSW	2	1·01
Masulipatam..	·631	86·8	W	..	0·02
Madras	·733	91·3	WSW	9	0·00
Negapatam ..	·804	88·4	SW	3	0·00

THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

IT was intended that the transports Malda and Bancoora should leave on the 21st and 22nd, but in accordance with later orders they will leave on Thursday and Friday. Some of the steamers which have been lying in readiness for transport have, we hear, been engaged for other purposes, the owners becoming tired of waiting for further calls for tonnage.

THE Municipal Commissioner of Bombay has been asked to furnish for the expedition any little necessaries, such as fittings, &c., which may be at the disposal of the Municipality. A similar request was made to the Municipality at the time of the Abyssinian expedition.

THE commander of the mail-steamer Khiva which arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday, states that all was quiet when he passed through the Canal. He discredited the rumours that dynamite was being placed in the Canal. There were no signs of disturbances at Suez or Port Said. The commander of the Rubattino steamer which arrived in Bombay from Genoa yesterday says that nothing unusual was observed at Suez or on the banks of the Canal. The European population at Port Said were prepared for attacks by the natives.

THE work of getting in supplies is still proceeding, and immense quantities of stores have been collected at the Prince's Dock, where Col. Swinhoe and other Commissariat officers, with a large staff, are very busy. Provisions of all sorts, and compressed forage, are being rapidly accumulated, and the contractors are having a fine time of it, prices ruling exceedingly high. If, after all, no expedition leaves India the authorities may find it difficult to dispose of the stores with advantage.

THE officers proceeding to Egypt from Allahabad are, at present, Major-General Sir H. Macpherson, S.C., K.C.B., V.C., in command ; Lieut. E. Childers, R.A., A.D.C. ; Rev. C. Moore, M.A., Chaplain ; and Mr. J. Anderson, Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon.

THREE regiments of Cavalry and a battery of Horse Artillery are now to go, and the 10th Hussars hope to be one of the former.

HALF of the 1st York and Lancaster Regiment (65th) arrived in Allahabad from Morar on Sunday morning, along with the two companies of the 2nd Seaforth Highlanders (78th), from Lucknow, who have been ordered to reinforce the sister battalion at Aden. The York and Lancaster were joined at Toondla by their Kasauli detachment, bringing the total strength of the regiment up to 15 officers and 584 men. The Highlanders, who are accompanied by followers on the Kabul scale, number seven officers and 219 men. These troops, having been inspected by General Macpherson, left Allahabad the same evening by extra train for Deolali, where they should arrive on the 20th instant. Major J. Campbell commands the half battalion of the 65th, and Major Murray the two companies of the 78th.

THE *Pioneer's* Simla correspondent telegraphed on Friday, the 16th inst :—"Further appointments connected with the Expeditionary Force seem to hang fire. A Bombay paper says that the Malda has been engaged for the transport of the first detachment of the Indian Expedition to Egypt, namely, the Madras Sappers, with their ponies and mules. This statement, given with apparent exactness, is misleading. The Madras Sappers are not for Aden, there to await orders. Nothing can be done really by the Bombay authorities to start the Expedition till the impulse is received from here, and nothing can be done here till the impulse, not yet received, comes out from home. All arrangements connected with the Expedition are still strictly provisional."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Divine service, Christ Church, Byculla, 9-30 a. m.
Criminal Sessions, High Court, 10 a.m.
Band, H.M.'s Lt. Corps, Apollo-bunder, evening.
Divine service on board the Clan MacDonald, 7-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Iris (s), from Cardiff ; Pachamba (s), Bussorah ; Khiva (s), Trieste ; Birmania (s), Genoa.
VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Euphrates (s), for Persian Gulf ; Peshawar (s), London, &c.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps at the Apollo-bunder this evening (weather permitting) :—

Quick March ...	The Lucia ..... J. Schmuck.
Overture	L'Ambassadrice ..... Auber.
Cavatina	Poliuto (I Martiri) ..... Donizetti.
Valse	Morgenblatter ..... Strauss.
Lancers	La Fille de Madame Angot. C. D'Albert.
Galop	Von Haus zu Haus ..... Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Birmania and the s. s. Malacca entered the dock yesterday.

THE BHEEMA CUP.—Notice is given that all nominations for this event are to be sent to the Honorary Secretary, Poona Hunt, by 12 noon, 29th July, after which hour the list will be closed.

A LOTTERY-HOUSE-KEEPER.—A Chinaman, named Asee Akoon, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan, of keeping a place for drawing lotteries not authorised by Government. He was fined Rs. 10.

ASSAULT.—Rocis Miggel, a labourer, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Miggel Mingoo on the day previous. He was fined Rs. 15 ; in default to undergo ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

A YOUNG THIEF.—Cassum Fakeer Mahomed, a lad aged twelve years, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing an umbrella belonging to Janardhun Venkut. He was sentenced to receive ten stripes with a rattan.

ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.—On Monday last a dingy laden with three bales of long-cloth and a case containing looking-glasses, of the value of Rs. 1,0,7, while lying alongside of the s.s. Euphrates, collided with a prow. The dingy sunk, and her cargo was lost.

THEFT.—Luximee, woman, and Luximon Hurry were yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 80, the property of Tooccaram Martand. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment, and the other to six months' similar imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the P. and O. Dockyard, Mazagon, on the body of Fakeer Mahomed Cassum, aged twenty-six years. Deceased was tindal of a lighter belonging to the P. and O. Company. While in his lighter alongside the s. s. Peshawur two barrels each weighing about 70 maunds slipped out of the slings, and one barrel struck him on the head and killed him on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE KHETWADDY BOYS' AND GIRLS' SCHOOLS.—On Sunday afternoon prizes were distributed to the successful pupils of these private schools. Dustoor Jamaspjee, one of the high-priests of the Parsees, presided, and there was a very fair attendance, in spite of the rain. The report, which was read by the proprietor of the schools, Mr. Muncherjee Cowasjee Koctar, shows that the number of the pupils has been steadily increasing, and the position of the schools, financially and otherwise, has improved in a marked degree during the past year. The girls had acquitted themselves creditably in their examination, taken for the first time during the year under report, by Colonel Waddington and a native educational inspector, the school receiving about Rs. 200 as grant-in-aid. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, one of the pioneers of female education among the Parsees, who gave it as his opinion that female education was now on a much better footing and more widely spread than it was some twenty years ago. In the course of the evening the girls sang some songs (one of which was specially composed on the late providential escape of the Queen-Empress). The specimens of knitting and wool-work which were exhibited in the hall were unusually good, and very creditable to the girls. The chairman having distributed the prizes and delivered a short address, the assembly separated.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—JULY 18.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

THE COALS CASE.

MATHOORA SOOKLAL, a Purdasee sepoy, and Heerjee Souspall, a Bhattia coal merchant, were charged before his Lordship and a common jury with theft and abetment of theft of 35 tons of coals on the 17th December, of 31 tons on the 26th December, 1881, and of 40 tons on the 19th January, 1882, being the property of Messrs. Volkart Brothers. There were seven other charges ringing the changes on these two principal ones. The Hon'ble Mr. Lang and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, appeared for the prosecution ; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, for the second prisoner.

Mr. Lang briefly stated the facts of the case, premising that it was a case of considerable importance in Bombay. The coals which the prisoners were accused of stealing were lying at the Frere or Sewree and the Malet bunders. In September, 1880, Messrs. Volkart Brothers entered into a contract with the second prisoner for the sale and delivery to him of a cargo of coals to arrive by the Sunbeam, which came here in February, 1881. The coal was to be taken delivery of by the second prisoner upon its arrival. If he was not able to take delivery, it was to be landed as his expense and stored at the bunder, and delivery was to be made to him from time to time, according to delivery orders to be issued by Messrs. Volkart Brothers. The cargo of coals received by the Sunbeam weighed 1,800 tons, of which 200 tons were delivered before landing to the Morarjee Mills ; 56 tons were received by the second prisoner ; while 1,537 tons were landed and stored at the bunders, namely, 1,003 tons at the Frere-bunder and 534 tons at the Malet-bunder. According to the terms of the contract, the interest on the full value of the cargo of coals accrued due from the arrival of the ship. From time to time the second prisoner went to the office of Messrs Volkart Brothers, and after making payments obtained delivery orders for the quantity of coals he required. In all he had been given six delivery orders. According to the practice in Bombay, the merchants allowed the coals to remain on the bunders, and allowed delivery to be taken by the purchasers from time to time. In consequence of reports which reached Mr. Meili in May, 1882, inquiries were caused to be made at the bunders, when it appeared that the stock of coals in hand both at the Frere and the Malet-bunders, was far short of what it should have been. The discovery of this deficiency led to further inquiries, and it was found that the second prisoner removed quantities of coal on three occasions without any delivery order whatever, namely, 35 tons on the 17th December, 31 tons on the 26th December, 1881, and 40 tons on the 19th January, 1882. The first prisoner was the head watchman in charge of the coals belonging to Messrs. Volkart Brothers, and lived at the Malet-bunder. He had under him another watchman, named Luxmon, at the Frere-bunder, who delivered coals according to orders he received from the first prisoner. He would say that he made deliveries of coal to the second prisoner under the orders of the first. The learned counsel said that if upon the evidence the jury were of opinion that the coals were removed by the prisoners without the consent of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, they would have no difficulty in arriving at a verdict.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

Mr. Charles T. Meili said.—I am manager of the firm of Volkart Brothers in Bombay, who are importers of coal. In September, 1880, I entered into a contract with the second prisoner for the sale to him of about 2,000 tons of coal to arrive. The name of the steamer was not mentioned in the contract. In February, 1881, the Sunbeam arrived with a cargo of coals, and it was agreed between me and the second prisoner that the cargo should be appropriated towards his contract. A letter dated 17th February, 1881, was received by me from the second prisoner as to the terms on which the coal was to be landed. On the same day I wrote to our muccadums that the Sunbeam had arrived, that the coal was to be landed and stored on the bunder, and that no portion was to be given to anybody without the receipt of special delivery orders. I received an answer from our muccadums. The usual practice with regard to delivery under a contract of this sort was that the purchaser paid cash ; and I gave him delivery orders, which were presented to our muccadums. No coals were ever allowed to be taken without a delivery order. The first delivery order was given to the agents of the Morarjee Goculdas S. and W. Mills, and subsequent ones to the second prisoner. Whenever any money was paid on account of the bill, it was entered on the back of the bill with the date of payment. In September, 1881, the price of coal had fallen very considerably. The last delivery order was dated the 16th September, 1881, and at that date a large balance was due to us by the second prisoner. The balance of coals in hand was not sufficient to cover the debt due to us. I did not give prisoner a delivery order for 35 tons of coal on the 17th December, or 31 tons of coal on the 26th December 1881, or 40 tons on the 19th January, 1882.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity.—The entries on the backs of the bills were made by our cashier. I signed several of the documents. The second prisoner came to our office when a delivery order was required by him. I cannot swear that he always attended personally.

Chintoba Bhasker said.—The endorsements on this bill are in my handwriting, and record the payments mentioned from the clerk of the second prisoner. He never attended himself to make the payments.

Khemjee Jeewa said.—I have been muccadum to Volkart Brothers since October, 1880. The first prisoner has been in my employ since March, 1881. In the following month I received a letter from Volkart Brothers, asking me to take charge of coal per Sunbeam. I replied to it the same day. The cargo of coals by the Sunbeam had been sold to the second prisoner. Before the cargo was landed the second prisoner took delivery of 256 tons, and I took delivery of 1,537 tons. The coals, on being landed, were given in my charge and were stored at the Frere and Malet bunders. At the former were stored 1,003 tons in charge of one Luxmon, and 534 tons at the latter in charge of the second prisoner. Luxmon was under the orders of the first prisoner, who, however, had no authority to deliver coals to anybody without delivery orders from Volkart Brothers. The second prisoner used to give his signature on the backs of the delivery orders he brought. These six delivery orders were brought to me. On the 19th February, 1881, 200 tons were delivered before landing to the Morarjee Mills. The coals mentioned in the remaining five orders were delivery of coal at the bunder out of the coals landed from the Sunbeam. The order for 200 tons was signed by the servant of the muccadum of the Morarjee Mills, and that for 56 tons was signed by the second prisoner. I never authorised anybody to deliver to the second prisoner 35 tons on the 17th December, or 31 tons on the 26th December, 1881, or 40 tons on the 19th January, 1882. Coals landed from different steamers are stored in separate heaps. In consequence of instructions received from Volkart Brothers in May last, I had the coals by the Sunbeam weighed at the Frere and Malet-bunders. I then saw the second prisoner in the office of Jamsetjee Merwanjee, a merchant. He said, "Don't get the other coal weighed ; don't make your report ; I will make some other arrangement." I said I had received an order from the office, and I could not wait. He said, "If you wait, I will make some arrangement. Nobody but my partner Treecum had authority to issue delivery orders from Volkart Brothers' office.

In cross-examination by Mr. Inverarity, witness said among other things.—Before the coals by the Sunbeam, prisoner had other heaps of coal in 1881 both at the Frere and at the Malet bunders. My servant Luxmon was never taken into police custody. He was taken to the police office for examination. The coal that arrived by the Sunbeam was purchased by the firm of Mooljee Tokursey and Co., of which I am a partner. I did not mention at the Police Court the conversation I had with the second prisoner at the office of Jamsetjee Merwanjee.

Tre

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

NOTICE.—SALE of GROUND at DHARAVEE, by order of the mortgagee, by virtue of the power of sale vested in him by an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 4th day of February, 1881, on account and risk of mortgagor, Madhavrao Bhaskerjee, advertised to be sold this day, is POSTPONED until further notice.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 19th July, 1882.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Colaba in Scott Press Company's godown No. 5, on account of the underwriters :—

Gaddum C N T Trieste } 52 F. P. bales of damaged Tinnevelly cotton recovered from a lighter which sank in the harbour while the bales were being transhipped.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 19th July, 1882.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

On FRIDAY, the 21st inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their rooms as under, viz. :—

A consignment of kerosine-oil hanging lamps in great varieties.

An invoice of crockeryware consisting of cheese, dessert, table and soup plates, teapots and coffeepots, &c.

1 large size brand new hand organ.

Few dozens dry process copying ink.

1 case ribbons.

10 cases American-made tin toys of various designs.

1 bran new treadle sewing-machine, by Home.

A small collection of samples of sundry goods, &c.

By order of Messrs. Annunciation and Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. T. S. Fanil, a complete set of tomb-stones with iron railings.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 19th July, 1882.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at No. 14, Meadow-street, Fort, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Mr. Ebram Hassum, retiring from business, consisting of gold and silver jewellery, silver and plated ware, cutlery, hosiery, bed and table linen, blankets, flannels, air tight boxes, portmanteaux, overland trunks, wearing apparel, waterproof clothings, brushes, stationery, shop furniture, &c.

The property is on view.

AT 2 P.M.

1 office shigram in good order.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, in the Jutha of Bhugwandass Bhagia, by order of Gimlashamdass Khemka, and on account and at the risk of Noor Mahomed Abdool Rhaman—

About 40 tons teak scantlings of various sizes, in lots to suit purchasers.

On MONDAY next, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms the valuable mess kit of the 15th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, comprising rich cut glassware, handsome green and gold covered dinner service, very handsome blue gold and flower painted dessert service and coffee cups and saucers to match, best electro-plated hot water curry dishes, dish covers, hotwater gravy and side dishes, cruet, liquor and egg frames, ice-pitcher, toast rack, mustard pots, round and oval trays, knife rests, nutcrackers, fish knives, epergne, 4 and 7 branched candelabra, table candlesticks, bread baskets, and decanter stands, silver table dessert, tea, salt, mustard, narrow and gravy spoons, table, and dessert forks, soup and sauce ladles, butter and fish knives, fire stands, claret jugs, milk jug and wine labels, table and dessert knives and carvers, table and wall lamps, wall brackets, pictures, palanquin, time piece, a single poled tent with carpets, &c.

The property will be on view from to-morrow, Thursday, the 20th inst.

SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS, at No. 106, Doongursey-road, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 26th instant, at 6-30 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 106, Malabar Hhill,

The choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, the property of C. W. Prescot, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the plants will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Notice is hereby given that on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of July instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. Janardhan Moroba, receiver of the premises, and pursuant to the Decretal Order, dated 29th April, 1881, made by the High Court in a suit on the Equity Side of the late Supreme Court, wherein Nanoo Jeevan is complainant and Khoja Allaruckia Soomar and others were defendants. All that piece of land with houses and chawls thereon, standing and known by the name of Tarra Naiqueen's estate, situate on the northern side of Chewooiwady-road or Kolbhat-road, in the sub-district of Mandvie, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8l2 and 25,100 square yards more or less, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under No. 594, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 6 [illegible] 9, and bounded on the east by a Hanai Bhatia's [illegible] dy, on the west by the property of Kas- [illegible] the north partly by the property of the [illegible] and partly by the property of [illegible] and on the south by a [illegible] Kolbhatwady, and [illegible] ation of

S[illegible]

Sold by all Stationers.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

And a complete mitigator of Pain,

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian [illegible]

[illegible] AGENT AT BOMBAY— [illegible] & CHOLA, [illegible]

SULPHOLINE LOTION. An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcules which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE AND IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depres[illegible] fortifies the digestive organs. In a specific remedy for [illegible]a, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest [illegible] and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, [illegible] whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's [illegible] mental faculties brightened, the constitution [illegible] thened, and a return to robust health [illegible] ly. 2s. 9d.; next size, 11s. Sold [illegible] where. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford [illegible] Chemists everywhere, must be on the label. There is no [illegible] in effect as Pepper's Quinine and [illegible] recommended to residents in India [illegible] should always be kept ready for [illegible] or febrile condition. Sold by [illegible] in every case of fe[illegible] TREACHER & Co.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, [illegible] London. This Fluid compound, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used in combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used in combination, extracted from medicine for the cure of dyspepsia, instead of blue pill and calomel for [illegible] gestion of the liver, biliousness, and all symptoms of colic, [illegible] shoulders, headache, which are generally pain beneath the [illegible] disagreeable taste drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, [illegible] the stomach, and in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of [illegible] dyspeptic liver in feeling of general depression. It sets the [illegible] ting a sense of motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, [illegible] the safest health and comfort within 24 hours. [illegible] fluid made medicine, Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a [illegible] whose only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, Lond[illegible] Sold by name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. [illegible] for all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medi[illegible] India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

KING'S DANDELION and QU[illegible] LIVER PILLS (without Mercury) [illegible]NINE REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS [illegible]ry) [illegible]ENT, FLATULENCE, PAIN [illegible] STOMACH [illegible]R'S, BAD APPETITE [illegible]S BETWEEN [illegible]-ACHE, HEARTBU[illegible] INDIGESTION, [illegible]ordered liver and [illegible]N, and all other [illegible]minent surgeon[illegible] dyspepsia. Acknow[illegible] constitu[illegible]s to be the safest and [illegible]id., [illegible]s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. [illegible]d [illegible]cine Vendors throughout the [illegible]y Jas. [illegible]rice, London. [illegible]residing abroad and traveller[illegible]

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz. :—

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal. Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
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PILSENER BEER,
"KAISER-BREWERY," BECK and Co.
First Prize Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition 187.
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.
Rs. 22 per Case of 4 doz. qts.
Rs. 31 do. 8 ,, pts.
CASH WITH ORDER.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA.
Sole Agents and Sole Importers of
Beck and Co.'s Pilsener Beer.
SUB-AGENT FOR BOMBAY.
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE.

THE BULL-DOG'S HEAD
BEER LABEL.

IN consequence of the high reputation of Read Brothers' Bottlings of Bass's Ale and Guinness's Stout, and the general use of the terms "Dog's Head Ale" and "Dog's Head Stout" in connection therewith, it has been decided by the Lords Justices to prohibit the use of any other Beer Label sufficiently similar in appearance to be called by the same name as the genuine Bottlings of Read Brothers, of London.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Guiraud, fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.	Rs. 33 0	Rs. 36 0
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	,, 35 0	..
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Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	,, 57 0	..

MOSELLE.

Brauneberger (still).....	Rs. 19 0	
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Sparkling Moselle	,, 32 0	

STILL HOCKS,
From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.

Deidesheimer	Rs. 17 0	Rs.	20 0
Geisenheimer	,, 18 0	,,	..
Liebfraumilch	,, 22 0	,,	25 0
Hochheimer	,, 26 0	,,	29 0
Rudesheimer	,, ...	,,	29 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 0		..

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE MACAU MEDOC.

[illegible]ache	Rs. 30 0
[illegible]gne	,, 26 0

[illegible]ETS. BORDEAUX.

[illegible] ,,

Absinthe
Assorted Liqueurs
Kummel (a delicious liqueur) .....
Do. do. (finest) .....
Salicyl Acid Liqueur (per doz. pts.)... ,, 15 0
Real Italian Olive Oil, large bottles.. ,, 14 0
Best Swiss Alpine Condensed Milk (per doz. tins.)..... ,, 5 0 to 6 0

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Rampart Row.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1882.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHEAP CONTRACTORS RAILS for Earthworks, Quarries, Riverdams, Mines, Cotton Mills, and General Building Purposes, with wagons of various patterns and sizes upon Decunville's Narrow Gauge System. For particulars and prices apply to GOSTLING and MORRIS, Consulting Engineers, or to the Patentees agents, L. SINGER and Co., 2, Hornby-row, Bombay.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,

WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to

The AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

KABUL-PATTERN TENTS.

THE undersigned most respectfully begs to notify, for the information of the Officers of the Army who may be desirous of providing them selves with the KABUL-PATTERN TENTS in accordance with the recent Order of Government, that he has always in stock ready made Tents of the above description, of superior materials and better make. 80 lbs. tent Rs. 70, 150 lbs. tent Rs. 120. Can be had, at shortest notice, in old Imam Barn near Baboola Tank, Parrel-road, Bombay.

ADUMJEE PEERBHOY,
Govt. Contractor and General Merchant.

J. NEUBERG'S
CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

FINEST TURKISH AROMATIQUE.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 1	EMPRESS.....	Rs. 34.....	Rs. 3 8
,, 2	PRINCE	,, 30.....	,, 3 4
,, 3	TRIUMPH	,, 28.....	,, 3 0
,, 4	IONE	,, 24.....	,, 2 8

MILD TURKISH, DELICATE AND AGREEABLE.

			per 1,000	per 100
No. 5	SUCCESS	...	Rs. 25...	Rs. 2 10
,, 6	MEDON	...	,, 20...	,, 2
,, 7	BIJOUX	...	,, 18...	,, 4
,, 8	NYDIA	...	,, 18...	2 0
,, 9	NYMPH	...	,, 15...	,, 2 0
				,, 1 12

GOLDEN [illegible]AG,
EXQUISITE FLAVOUR [illegible]AND BOUQUET.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 10	CONFIANCE.		
,, 11	ASSOCIATE ..	Rs. 20.....	Rs 2 4
,, 12	CONSTAN[illegible]	,, 18.....	,, 2 0
	[illegible]TIA..	,, 15.....	,, 1 12

GOLDEN VIRGINIA,
PLEASANTLY FULL-FLAVOURED.

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No. 1	[illegible]S WALKYR.....	Rs. 18	Rs. 2 0
,,	14 ZULEIK[illegible].....	,, 15	,, 1 12

MANUFACTURED DAILY, ALWAYS FRESH AND ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Note.—The superlative superiority of the above Cigarettes to any imported Brands is mainly due to the delicious FRESHNESS which distinguishes them, and which is their greatest charm.

Illustrated Price-list forwarded on application.

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MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.

" UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"

No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

THE WINE MERCHANTS *PER SE* OF INDIA AND CHINA.

OUR BUSINESS was founded in Europe in 1815, in India in 1842. Every description of WINES and SPIRITS suitable for India, and at all prices, may be obtained on the BEST TERMS from us as *original* Importers, and detailed lists of them will be sent on application to our houses at

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, OR LAHORE.

OUR AGENTS ARE TO BE FOUND AT ALL THE PRINCIPAL STATIONS IN INDIA.

SPECIALITIES.

" ROYAL CHARTER" CHAMPAGNE.
CARLTON WHISKY.
GLENLIVET WHISKY. N. B.—THE ONLY *GENUINE* " GLENLIVET."
BASS'S CHAMPAGNE ALE. } THE BULL-DOG BOTTLING.
GUINNESS STOUT. }
OUR OWN CLARETS, HOCKS, SHERRIES, PORTS, &c.
AYALA'S CHAMPAGNE.
D. W. D. (IRISH) WHISKY.
BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S COGNAC.
PALUGYAY AND SONS' HUNGARIAN WINES.

HAMILTON & CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS TO

H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.,

GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY,
NEXT DOOR TO NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA,
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FOR PRESENTATION.

CLOCKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLOCK.

In plain case, richly gilt with superior lever jewelled movements, compensation balance, striking hours and half-hours, going for eight days in any position. Each clock is fitted in stout morocco case, with glass front and strap for the hand, so that it may be carried by a Sepoy when on the march.

PRICES IN RICHLY GILT CASES.

The Clock, striking ..... Rs. 85, 90, and 98.
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IN LACQUERED CASES.

The Clock, striking ..... Rs. 65, and 95.
The Time-Piece ..... Rs. 44, 50, and 85.

WE HAVE IN STOCK A VERY LARGE NUMBER OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS

to select from, in plain cases, richly gilt with superior lever jewelled movements, compensation balance [illegible] hours and half-hours, going for eight days in any position, and with or without repeating mov[illegible] in strong outer morocco leather case.

With Repeating Movement, striking on Gong .....Rs. 188 and 195
Ditto Ditto on Bell .....Rs. 125 and 200
Ditto Ditto on Bell with Alarum .....Rs. 220

CARRIAGE TIME-PIECES,
AS ABOVE,
PRICED Rs.70, 95, 110, & 115.

[illegible]E NEW NICKEL CARRIAGE TIME-PIECE.

[illegible]se manufactured of highly polished nickel, fitted in strong morocco box for travelling, strong [illegible]rement, dial 3½ in diameter.

PRICE Rs. 110.

June, 1882.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. beg to notify the renewal of their stock of the celebrated CAMPAIGN WATCHES, hundreds of which were supplied to the army during the late war in Afghanistan, and for which the most favourable testimonials have been received from every part of India.

Their revised prices are :—

German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch ... ...Rs. 25
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, extra strong ... ,, 30
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, full jewelled ... ,, 35
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, full jewelled and finest finish ... ... ,, 40

These watches are not affected by riding and will withstand an immense amount of hard usage.

TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE GIVEN WITH EVERY WATCH.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY, 2, Rampart Row.
POONA, 1, East Street.

ZOEDONE ! ZOEDONE !

A COOL, SPARKLING, DELICIOUS, NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE—Possesses both Tonic and Bracing qualities.
ZOEDONE—Invaluable to those recovering from Fever
ZOEDONE—Or Weakened by Sea-sickness,
ZOEDONE—Or those suffering from the enervating effects peculiar to the Indian climate.

ZOEDONE—NORMAN KERR, M.D., F.L.S., under date August 8, 1881, writes :—

"My good opinion of ZOEDONE as a social drink has been amply confirmed by further observation."

ZOEDONE—WILLIAM FOSTER, M.A. (Cantab), F.C.S., &c., Professor of Chemistry at the Middlesex Hospital, Sept. 1, 1881 :—

"Its properties are those of an agreeable effervescent tonic."

ZOEDONE—SYED MAHOMED NABI ULLAH, of Allahabad, N.W.P. writes on 1st December, 1881, as follows :—

"Accept my sincere thanks for your idea of introducing ZOEDONE in India. I fear I cannot praise it enough. You know that a vast population of Her Majesty's subjects in India are Mahomedans, whose religion prohibits the use of wine or any other intoxicating liquor. Under such circumstances ZOEDONE is a boon and blessing to them. I think it is a health restoring, strengthening and nourishing beverage. From my own experience and from what I have ascertained from Medical men, I can certify that it is strictly non-alcoholic, and the very drink that the Indians generally and the Mussulmans particularly are in need of."

Price at Agents' warehouses, at Ports of Landing, Rs. 3 per dozen, in cases of 6 dozen pints.

BEWARE OF THE SPURIOUS CONCOCTIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE always on hand a large supply of MASONIC CLOTHING of the best quality, at reasonable prices (for cash), viz. :—

"APRONS."

Master Masons' Aprons,	English Constitution, Blue	.. Rs.	15 0
Do. do.	Scotch Constitution, Red ..	.. ,,	16 0
Leather Cases for	do.	.. ,,	3 0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash	... ...	... ,,	30 0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	... ...	.. ,,	33 0
Leather Case for	do.	.. ,,	4 0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.

18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.

LODGE KIT.

Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.

3rd Degree Lamp .. .. Rs. 15 8

THORPE AND CO.,

MILITARY AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

		Rs. a.
Silks Black	...from 2 4	per yard.
Ditto Colored	... ,, 2 11	,,
Satins all shades ...	... ,, 1 9	,,
Velvets	... ,, 2 0	,,
Velveteens colored ...	... ,, 1 8	,,
Ditto Black... ...	... ,, 1 8	,,
Sateens ali Shades ...	... ,, 0 8	,,
Grenadines	... ,, 0 5	,,
Alpacas	... ,, 0 6	,,
Serges Blue	... ,, 1 2	,,
Muslins white and fancy,	... ,, 0 4½	,,
Lawns	... ,, 0 2½	,,
Merinos all Shades ...	... ,, 1 6	,,
,, Black ...	... ,, 0 13½	,,
Pompadours, fast colours	... ,, 0 5	,,
Batistes all shades ...	... ,, 0 6	,,
Nets all colors	... ,, 0 6	,,
Frillings	... ,, 0 1½	,,
Cash's Frillings all widths	...	
Fringes Black Silk ...	... ,, 0 14	,,

		Rs. a.
Dresses Ready made ...	...from 3	8 each.
Ditto Ball	... ,, 9	0 ,,
Underlinen in Great Varieties.		
Flowers Ditto ..		
Feathers Ditto ...		
Fans Ditto ...		
Ribbons in all shades and widths		
Handkerchiefs... ...	...from 1	dozen.
Gloves Kid white and colored... ,,	1	4 per pair.
,, ,, Black and colored ,,	1	8 ,,
,, Silk Black ... ... ,,	0	15 ,,
,, ,, Colored 2 Buttons.... ,,	1	6 ,,
,, ,, ,, 3 Buttons.... ,,	1	12 ,,
Lace and Silk Neckties 3 for.... ,,	0	8 ,,
Linen Collars all shapes	...from 2	12 dozen.
Linen Cuffs ... ... ,,	4	2 ,,
Hats and Bonnets Trimmed ... ,,	5	8 each.
Ditto untrimmed ... ... ,,	0	12 ,,
Hats Riding ... ... ,,	5	12 each.
Hoisery in all qualities and prices.		

And other requisites too numerous to mention.

PATTERNS SENT UPON APPLICATION.

N. B.—Compare our qualities and Prices and you will see that the only Establishment where you can procure all requisities at Europe Prices is the

POONA CASH BAZAAR, EAST-STREET, POONA. (now open.)

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.,

BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

SHIRTS.

DRESS SHIRTS.
Finest quality, perfect fit ... ...per ½ doz. Rs. 30.

WHITE SHIRTS.
Double sewn and durable... ... ...per ½ doz. Rs. 22.

FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTS.
Latest patterns from Paris ...per ½ doz. Rs. 30.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.
Pure Australian Wool, Shrunk,... ... ...Rs. 8-8 each

SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS.
Cool, absorbing, and durable.
The very best goods ... ...Rs. 9 each.

OXFORD CLOTH & ZEPHYR SHIRTS.
Best quality procurable ... ...Rs. 5-8 each.

PURE SILK SHIRTS.
A great luxury ... ...Rs. 12-8 each.

SLEEPING SUITS.
Ready made or to order, All materials.

All shirts are cut, and the workmanship superintended by an experienced English Cutter.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,

BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

NOTICES.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark W. in a diamond), at the bottom of the bottle

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Cos; BOLTON & Co., Bombay and all respectable Firms in India.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS ROM ALL PARTS

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.

The Elms, North Cheam Surrey, S., 4th March 1875.

"SIR,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption of the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sore on the body. After taking two bottles I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had leftme, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.

"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others.

"Faithfully yours
"THOMAS WATTS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, by ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole Proprietors,
INCOLN, ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.

ESS. YLANG YLANG, FRANGIS PANNE, GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET, VIOLET POWDER, FLORIDA WATER BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.

Sold everywhere.

GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.

Observe Trade-mark.

J. AND E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-street, London.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Re-numbering of Oxford-street, London.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S
NUMBER IS NOW 444.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S BOOTS.

POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots	Superior in style and excellent in quality, 28s.	Finest quality we can produce 35s.
Patent Elastic Dress Boots		
Parade Elastic Boots,		
Patent or Calf		
Balmoral Boots		
Button Boots		

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,

Elastic or to Button.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d
Very superior	21s. 0d
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d
Satin, Kid, and Patent Louise Evening Shoes	10s. 6d
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	8s. 6d
Do. do. with French heels	7s. 0d
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d

FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS.
(Registered.)

WITH SPECIALLY ADAPTED SOLES, HEELS, MATERIALS, and FORM,

Ladies' 30s. Gentlemen's 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price set* will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's Boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

REMITTANCES MAY BE MADE IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTES, WHICH WILL BE TAKEN AT THE HIGHEST CURRENT RATE OF EXCHANGE.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT.
444, Oxford-street, London W.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000.

THE undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENTS for this Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Buildings, Warehouses, Shops, Household Furniture, Merchandize, &c., in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current r

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1882.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 30TH JUNE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Khiva, Captain Geo. Scrivener, arrived in Bombay harbour from London yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock, with the European mails of the 30th ultimo and the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Col. H. Maur Wynch.
Mr. D. Jones.
Mr. F. Loveday.
Mand Master J. C. King.
Lieut. T. Young.
Lieut. M. T. O. Travers.
Mrs. Travers.
Mr. H. J. Madge.
Lieut. W. H. Hannah.
Lieut. H. F Kenny.

FROM BRINDISI.

Major Hewitt.
Mr. D. Collingwood.
Lieut. H. W. Leam.
Mr. E. J. Burton.
Mr. A. Thompson.
Mr. R. Baines.
Lieut. R. J. Slater.
Mr. A. M. Pears.
Col. J. W. Hughes.
Mr. Lewis McIver.
Mr. Arbuthnot.
Mr. R. H. Adams.
Mr. J. L. Symons.
Captn. F. E. Vibart.
Mr. R. Pile.
Mr. E. Dillon.
Mr. F. Dillon.
Mr. F. Place.

FROM ADEN.—Four Natives.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 24TH TO 30TH JUNE INCLUSIVE.)

THE Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by the Princess, opened, on Friday, a new Technical School at Bradford.

The Princess and Princes of Wales visited Hastings on Monday, when the Prince formally opened a public park and the Princess opened a Convalescent Home for Children at St. Leonard's.

The Duke of Edinburgh while fishing at Santiago, Spain, slipped into the river, but was rescued, and has not experienced any injurious results from the accident.

A State Concert was given on Wednesday by the Queen's command at Buckingham Palace.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, Lord Salisbury commented sharply on the policy of the Government in respect to Egypt, and Earl Granville complained of the inopportuneness of such comments. On Monday Lord Salisbury asked a question with respect to the Sultan's position towards the conference, which Earl Granville declined to answer without notice. On Tuesday, Lord Carlingford replying to a question said the Government were convinced that reforms were needed in the educational system in Ireland. Last night the proceedings were uninteresting in character and brief in duration.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. Gladston declined to produce the instructions given to Lord Dufferin; but he repeated that the control and neutralization of the Suez Canal had not been referred to the conference. The Committee on the Crime Prevention Bill was then resumed, and the discussion of Clause 12, relating to aliens, was continued throughout the evening sitting, the clause being eventually carried by 132 to 39. On Monday numerous questions relating to Egypt were asked, to most of which Mr. Dike thought it right, in the public interests, to decline to answer. On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, a proposal for a *minimum* rate of 6d. for telegrams was negatived by 147 to 77. Mr. Sexton and other Irish members then raised the question of Lord Kenmare's delings with his tenants, and they also denounced the proposed Land Corporation. In Committee of Supply several votes were taken. On Tuesday, the Crime Prevention Bill was resumed in Committee, and eventually Clause 14 was passed by 193 to 37. On Wednesday Clause 15 was discussed, and was ultimately passed by 183 to 37. Last night, after the usual series of questions, the Prevention of Crime Bill was resumed in Committee, after an intimation from Mr. Gladstone that in order to expedite its progress, a prolonged sitting might be necessary to-night.

Mr. G. K. Rickards, late Counsel to the Speaker, has been created a K.C.B.

Lord Chesham died on Monday, aged 67. The death is also announced of Mr. H. R. Semple, Chief Justice of Gibraltar.

Extensive preparations for a military expedition are being made at Portsmouth, Chatham, and Woolwich. About 1,000 Marines and Marine Artillery leave Portsmouth to-day for the Mediterranean, and considerable stores of war material are being embarked for Malta. It is expected that should the present critical state of affairs in Egypt be prolonged, the Army Reserve will be called out for service.

A public meeting was held yesterday at Willis's Rooms to consider the Government policy in respect of Egypt. Mr. E. P. Bouverie presided, and among other important speakers were Lord Salisbury and Sir S. Northcote.

The Italian pictures forming part of the Hamilton Collection were sold by auction on Saturday, and realized £29,940. The picture of Myrrha, by Giorgione, £1,417, and the Assumption, by Botticelli, 3,450 guineas, and four other works, were purchased for the National Gallery.

The further examination of James Walsh for treason-felony, in connexion with the store of arms and ammunition recently seized in St. Johnstreet-road, took place on Tuesday at Bow-street, and a further adjournment was ordered.

The cricket match between Oxford University and Marylebone Club concluded on Friday, the Club winning by an innings and three runs; and the match between the Gentlemen of England and the Australians terminated on Saturday in favour of the Colonial team, who won by an innings and one run. Kent defeated Sussex by an innings and 175 runs. Cambridge University defeated Oxford this week by seven wickets. The Australians were defeated united eleven by an innings and 263 runs; and Yorkshire beat Notts by eight wickets.

The lease of the Grecian Theatre, in the City-road has been purchased for the Salvation Army. The Archbishop of Canterbury has subscribed to the fund for the purchase.

A box of dynamite accidentally exploded on Tuesday in a mine near Redruth. Two men were killed and two others severely injured.

Mr. Bence Jones, well known for his energetic management of his estates in Ireland, died in London, last week, aged 70.

Mr. J. H. Blake, agent to the Marquis of Clanricarde, and his servant who accompanied him were shot dead yesterday near Loughrea, Galway, at midday.

A Land Corporation for Ireland has been established, with the object of enabling landlords to counteract the agency of the Land League.

A constabulary peisoner living near Athboy, Meath, was shot, and it is feared mortally wounded by three disguised men who entered his house on Sunday. Several other instances of violent outrage are reported.

The caretaker of a farm near Tralee was found murdered in this house on Wednesday morning, having received four bullet wounds.

Money has been in better demand on account of the settlement. Consols were very heavy at one time, but the closing price was 99⅜. Home Railway stocks have been affected by the foreign news, but yesterday prices were firmer. In the foreign market Egyptian securities have fluctuated greatly, but ultimately the Unified bonds having marked 51¼ closed at 53⅜; and the Preference stock having fallen to 76¾ left off at 79. Other stocks in this department have been more or less affected by these changes.

OBITUARY.—H. D. Cook, late M.C.S.; B. Hutt, late B.C.S.; Lieut. T. H. B. Barron, late, L.N.; Lord Chesham; the Earl of Berkeley; Surg. J. B. Baxter, late of Calcutta; the Hon. H. R. Semper, Chief Justice at Gibraltar; W. Bence Jones; Col. F. Moor, J.P. and D.L. for Sussex; Sir P. Protheroe Smith; Sir A. E. Moore, Bart.; Mr. A. Swanston, late M.P.; Jos. Ingram, J.P. for Cheshire; R. B. Wardlaw-Ramsay; J. Turle, of Westminster Abbey.

THERE is still great alarm at Alexandria, but only comparatively few Europeans remain in Egypt. Ragheb Pasha, the President of the Ministry, has declared that he will insure the safety of the Suez Canal. The Sultan has sent to Arabi Pasha the Order of the Medjidie, and has thanked him for his behaviour during the existing crisis. The announced departure from Alexandria of the British and French Consuls-General has caused increased uneasiness. Mr. Calvert, the Vice-Consul, has resigned on account of ill-health.

The Conference of Ambassadors met for a third time on Wednesday at Constantinople. The utmost secrecy is maintained with regard to the proceedings.

The French Government is making extensive preparations for embarking troops for the East. M. de Freycinet, in the Chamber, on Monday, said he could give no details of the intentions of the British Government, but the interests of France would not be neglected.

In the French Chamber on Saturday there was a very warm debate on the Judicial Oaths Bill, and in the end the recommendation of the Committee for a universal secular oath, omitting all reference to the Deity, was carried by a large majority. The Government had opposed the proposed exemption to persons declaring conscientious scruples.

In the Spanish Congress the Minister for Foreign Affairs denied that any attempt had been made to procure the admission of Spain as a European Power to take part in the Conference at Constantinople.

The United States Cabinet has definitely refused to recommend a respite of the execution of Guiteau, which is fixed for Friday.

Strikes among railway labourers are extending in the United States, and great inconvenience has already resulted.

Cyclones of destructive violence have burst over many of the American southern and western States.

Mr. Davitt is continuing his political tour in the United States, but he is viewed with suspicion by a portion of the Irish population. In a recent address he declared that he was in harmony with Mr. Parnell, but that Mr. O'Connor Power was a traitor.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities on the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives the most peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour of decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet luxury known. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. R. H. Finch, B. C. S.
Mr. W. W. H. Tolbort, B. C. S.
Mr. H. E. C. Paget, B. Uncov.
Mr. H. H. Locke, B. Uncov.
Mr. F. Clarke, B. Uncov.
Mr. W. Barrett, B. Uncov.
Mr. R. W. L. Hawkins, B. Uncov.
Mr. J. F. Bevan, B. Uncov.
Mr. R. G. Haygarth, B. Uncov.
Mr. A. Grant, B. Uncov.
Mr. H. M. Mathews, B. Uncov.
Col. G. F. Graham, B. S. C.
Col. H. Melvill, B. Cav.
Col. G. W. H. Hoggan, B. Ret.
Major A. W. Baird, B. R. E.
Major W. A. J. Wallace, B. R. E.
Surg. H. K. McKay, B.M. S.
Sub-Cond. Robert Miller, B. F. W. D.
Surg.-Maj. J. F. Barter, M. M. S.
Mr. E. A. Way, Bo. Uncov.
Col. H. C. B. Tanner, Bo. S. C.
Lieut. H. E. W. Beville, R. I. Rifles.
Surg.-Maj. J. P. Stratton, M. D.
Lieut. F. J. Tobin, Bo. S. C.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. F. R. S. Collier, B. Cav., 2 mo.
Mr. C. J. Connell, B. Cav., 3 days.
Mr. G. B. Havelock, B. Uncov., 14 days.
Lieut. H. T. G. Burne, B. S. C., 6 mo.
Capt. F. T. N. Spratt, B. R. E., 130 days.
Surg.-Major F. Odevaine, B. M. S., 4 mo.
Major G. Randell, M. S. C., 1 mo.
Mr. A. S. George, Bo. Uncov., 3 mo.
Lieut. A. E. Leslie, Bo. S. C., 2 mo.
Lieut.-Col. E. S. Walcott, Ho. Inf., 3 mo.
Surg.-Maj. N. Hopkins, Bo. M. S., 6 mo.
Cond. A. Tarrant, Bo. Ord., 3 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. Bah Too Moung, B. Uncov.
Mr. G. Ogilvie, B. Uncov.
Capt. W. Hailes, B. S. C.
Mr. H. T. Ross, M. C. S.
Capt. A. R. F. E. Dorward, M. R. E.
Mr. A. Keyser, Bo. C. S.
Mr. A. S. Wyman, Bo. Uncov.
Mr. G. H. Farran, Bo. Uncov.
Lieut. J. R. C. Doneville, Bo. S. C.
Surg.-Major J. A. Laing, Bo. M. S.
Surg. W. G. H. Henderson, B. M. S.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, June 30.)

ADMIRALTY, 24th June, 1882.

The names of the undermentioned Lieuts. have been removed from the list of Officers, Royal Marine Light Infy., having failed to pass the required examination :—

G. F. Davies and J. H. Hill.

ADMIRALTY, 27th June, 1882.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Orders in Council :—

Chief Engr. J. B. Tillard has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Staff Surgn. M. A. Harte has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgn. in H. M.'s Fleet.

ADMIRALTY, 28th June, 1882.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Order in Council.

Fleet Surgn. J. Rorie has been placed on the Retired List from the 25th instant, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Depy.-Inspr.-Genl. of Hospitals and Fleets in H. M.'s Fleet.

ADMIRALTY, 30th June, 1882.

The following Promotions have been made :—

Commds. Sir W. Wiseman, Bart., C. Wolehouse, J. Ingles, J. Hext, D. H. Rosanquet, and L. A. Beaumont, to be Captains in H. M.'s Fleet.

Lieuts. S. A. Johnson, W. M. Annesley, E. H. Oldham, C. F. C. Metaxa, A. C. B. Bromley, C. S. Donner, L. S. Dawson, A. Schonberg, W. Marrack, C. Campbell, A. C. Curry, and E. T. Nicholls, to be Commanders in H. M.'s Fleet.

Sub-Lieuts. T. Burnand, M. E. L. Thompson, S. P. Garde, H. L. Bethune, R. H. Curteis, R. J. Kidd, E. Harvey, E. H. Blair, W. J. Grogan, G. A. Buckland, W. S. Nicholls, C. H. H. Moore, E. R. Le Marchant, F. J. O. Plumer, E. H. Currey, J. G. Hewitt, J. L. Lory, E.B.T. Hall, W.B. May, H.H. Torlesse, A. L. C. Wilkinson, and F.B. Henderson, to be Lieuts. in H.M.'s Fleet.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, June 30.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 30, 1882.

Royal Engineers.—Col. J. G. Jervois retires upon retired pay, with a gratuity and the honorary rank of Major-Genl.

The following Capts to be Majors, dated 25th June, 1882, under the provisions of Article 10 (b) of the Royal Warrant, 11th March, 1882 :—

J. Hill, R. E. Scott, B. Lowsley.

Staff.—Capt. G. M. Bullock, the Devonshire Regt. to be a Bgde. Major on the Staff of the Army, vice Capt. L. Marshall, the Lancashire Fusiliers, who has resigned that appointment.

Commissariat and Transport Staff, Depy.-Asst. Comy.-Genl. E. P. Elliot is placed on retired allowance.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH FROM DROWNING.

MR. WALKER, the British Consul at Corunna, telegraphed on Tuesday as follows :—On June 20 the reserve squadron anchored in Carril Bay, under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. On the next day the Duke, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, proceeded by express train to Santiago. After inspecting the cathedral, the university, and the hospital, accompanied by the Alcalde and the town council, their Royal Highnesses were invited to lunch later, and then returned to Carril the following day. While the Duke of Edinburgh was fishing near the Bayona Hudas, Carril, he hooked a large fish, and, in the excitement, lost his footing, and was precipitated in the weir 16 ft. deep. His Royal Highness was carried under four times, but fortunately got out, after being immersed nearly half an hour, and immediately went on board the flag-ship. The squadron left for Gibraltar.

The *Court Circular* of Wednesday contains the following announcement :—"The Queen received yesterday with much thankfulness the assurance that the Duke of Edinburgh was the worse for his narrow escape from drowning near the Bayona Bridge, Santiago. While fishing, his Royal Highness's foot slipped, and he was carried into the weir, where he was nearly drowned, being carried under four times in 16 ft. of water. The Duke was altogether half an hour in the water before he was brought to shore. The Queen had also received a telegram from his Royal Highness stating that he had suffered no ill effects from the accident."

MR. BRIGHT AND EGYPT.

"ATLAS," of the *World*, writes.—In spite of the denials of certain Ministerial journals there is no doubt that there were and are serious differences in the Cabinet regarding Egypt. Mr. Bright threatened to resign if a single soldier were landed in Egypt with the view of coercing Arabi Bey. It was only with difficulty that he agreed to give Admiral Seymour authority to land marines if necessary for the protection of British lives and property. The rule of Mr. Bright and men of his school is that we should scuttle out of Egypt as soon as possible; and it is quite certain that if the Government should be compelled to adopt active measures Mr. Bright would retire. It is a mistake, however, to associate Mr. Chamberlain with Mr. Bright in Egyptian affairs. The President of the board of Trade and Sir C. Dilke are in favour of a strong policy; and I believe that the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs too has felt some difficulty in accepting the weak, shiftless, and spiritless action of his chief. The Egyptian Question is fraught with peril to the Ministry, and may even lead to its break up. No Government was probably ever beset with so many difficulties—parliamentary, domestic, and foreign—and it is only the gigantic ability of Mr. Gladstone that keeps it together. If he were withdrawn it would tumble to pieces in a week.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

WAR PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND.

ORDERS had been issued by the British Government before the mail left for the equipment of an expeditionary force for Egypt, of, it is said, about 8,000 men of all arms, under the command of Sir Evelyn Wood.

Telegrams from Plymouth, Portsmouth, and other places to the London papers show that great preparations are being made by the English Government to meet the possibility of hostilities in which England may be engaged before long. Thus the *Times'* Portsmouth correspondent says that during last week the idea of a prospective military expedition to Egypt seems to have assumed a substantive form, owing to the repeated communications which are known to have passed between the dockyard authorities and the Admiralty, and the practical measures which arose out of them. The commissioning of the Don and the Dee gunboats for service in the Mediterranean, the hurried departure of the Hecla with ammunition for Malta, the preparation of water-tanks, and the urgent demand that the Orontes and the Malabar should be got ready at once for sea, all tended to show that, in the opinion of the Government, events were passing beyond the diplomatic stage. The first brigade told off for service will, it is believed, be composed of troops at present stationed at Malta and Gibraltar. There is also the 1st Royal Sussex (35th Foot), stationed in Cyprus. The naval preparations at Portsmouth were hurried as much as possible. The Malabar was provisioned and coaled in the tidal basin. The Euphrates, which has just completed an exceptional refit, has already received 1,200 tons of coal on board, and as she now only requires to be painted by the dockyard hands, she may be said to be ready for service. She accommodation for 1,300, the Malabar 1,200, and the Orontes about 1,000. The preparation of the latter vessel was ready to receive troops on Thursday, and on that day they were all taken on board. The marines and marine artillery were played into the dockyard by their band, and similar musical honours were paid to the red marines from Forton. Soon after six o'clock on Thursday morning a detachment of Royal Marines from the chatham Division were conveyed by special train to Portsmouth for embarkation on board the Orontes. The force consists of the following officers and men :—Majors Norton and Bourchier; Captains Blaxland, Cross, and Edye; Lieutenants Plumbe, Roche, Dowling, and Harvest, one drummajor, one hospital sergeant, two colour-sergeants, eight sergeants, twelve corporals, four buglers, and 250 men. In Dover it is stated that the troops garrisoning there have been placed under orders to hold themselves in readiness to embark at a moment's notice. No little commotion has been occasioned [illegible] and Walmer by the sudden departure of a [illegible] of the Royal Marines, to the number of about [illegible] who left the latter place on June 29 for embarkation [illegible] under orders to proceed to the East. The [illegible] Admiralty sent a telegram to all the divisions of [illegible] Marines on Wednesday calling upon them to

Holland and the Poona, have been chartered by the Government for service in connection with the crisis in Egypt.

At all the garrisons throughout Great Britain unusual activity now prevails, and every possible opportunity is being taken, not only to raise regiments to their full establishments, but, which is equally important, to push forward the training, and especially the musketry practice. All the officers whose regiments are near the top of the roster, and who have asked for leave, have been requested to hold themselves ready for immediate recall; while extension of leave has been refused except in particular cases. It is the opinion in military circles that within a month the Government could land a force of 20,000 men in Egypt, drawing them from the Indian, Mediterranean, and other stations. The Press Association understands that in the event of the Suez Canal being threatened by Egyptians under Arabi Pasha, arrangements have been made for the British troops at Cyprus and Aden to embark without delay to guard the Canal. The British troops at present at Cyprus are five companies—the 1st Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, late 35th Foot, and the 31st Company Royal Engineers. The garrison at Aden is composed of the 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders (Rossshire Buffs), late 72nd Highlanders.

A correspondent of the *Times* says :—The authorities at the War Office and Horse Guards were engaged throughout the whole of Wednesday maturing plans for prompt action in Egypt should the necessity arise; and there are good grounds for stating that if matters assume a more serious aspect the army reserve, which is now being warned, will at once be called out. Active military preparations are being continued, and commanding officers of regiments held in readiness are to be careful that only soldiers of good physique are to be selected, preference to be given to those who in good health have served abroad. The statement that 24,000 of all arms have already been selected is confirmed from various sources, though, for obvious reasons, no positive orders have been issued. In view of such a contingency as the withdrawal of all regular troops from Great Britain, it may be mentioned that several commanding officers of volunteer corps have already offered the services of all their men for garrison duties—an example which would be followed by all if necessity arose.

The men of the army reserve were having notices served upon them to hold themselves in readiness to join the regiments in their respective districts; but no date was given upon which they were to join.

The *Evening Standard* of June 30 states :—The greatest activity prevailed at Woolwich to-day, in consequence of the receipt last night of a War Office order to get ready, within 48 hours, a light siege train, equipped with the following guns and howitzers. Ten 40 pounder siege guns, ten 25-pounder siege guns, ten 7-pounder guns, ten 9½ inch howitzers, together with the requisite gun carriages, ammunition waggons, &c. There were also despatched from Woolwich to-day four new machine guns for transmission to the Mediterranean squadron, and the dockyard workmen have been busy all day preparing for the despatch of a field hospital, including pharmacy and surgical waggons, fitted up for the use of the wounded on the battlefield. Workmen were also busy during the day in the Ordnance Store Department in bringing out of store the waggons and appliances for field telegraphing. Amongst the other stores being sent out are 3,000 new Enfield rifles, 500 cavalry sabres, a large number of field hospital tents, electric cable for the use of the engineers engaged on the torpedo vessels, &c.

The Orontes, with the Portsmouth, Chatham, and Plymouth detachments of Marines, left Plymouth on June 30. There was great enthusiasm amongst the men.

THE SITUATION IN ALEXANDRIA.

ANIMOSITY AGAINST THE ENGLISH.

The *Times'* correspondent at Alexandria telegraphed on June 28 :—Yesterday there were threatening demonstrations of a most serious character against the English. The soldiers cleared the square, and to-day the guards were doubled, but the feeling of insecurity increases. The feeling against the English is being fostered by tales too ridiculous to repeat, the burden of which is that England is opposing all Europe, which is anxious to consider matters as finally settled.

On June 27 the same correspondent telegraphed :—The proposed departure of Mr. Sienkiewicz, compiled with the English Consul-General Malet, has caused a revival of the panic, and the few remaining Europeans are seeking refuge in the harbour. The number of men-of-war in the harbour now is 20, and more are expected. The American Admiral Nicholson, on board of his flag-ship, the Lancaster, will shortly join them. Mr. Calvert having resigned, Mr. West, the Consul-General to Suez, has been given the charge of the Consulate. The British delegate at the Commission of Inquiry has been ordered to withdraw, and has left the country. Among the emigrants today are Haidar Pasha and his entire family. He was formerly one of the Ministers under Cherif Pasha, and belongs to the Yagens, the most influential family in Egypt. His brother, Mansour Pasha, married the Khedive's sister.

The *Standard* of June 30 states :—A fresh panic and exodus set in yesterday, owing to widespread reports that a rising may be expected at any moment, and on the suspicion that the railway and Suez Canal will be interrupted.

Telegraphing on Wednesday night, the *Standard's* correspondent at Alexandria says :—There is a very good reason for the scare among the European growing more and more serious. They have been dreadfully frightened at the arrest of Cherif Pasha, a soul who has ordered all French subjects to leave the country. The Arabs are just as much terrified as the Europeans. They fear that the English are about to bombard the town. They meet in little groups and talk at the corners of streets, where they excitedly discuss the perils of the situation. These groups are promptly dispersed by soldiery, acting in accordance with the wishes of the Consuls, who consider the present position of the Khedive "Reign of Terror" is becoming unendurable. Everybody says the delay and hesitation affected by European Diplomatists are simply ruining Egypt. The country is rapidly relapsing into barbarism. All the pioneers of civilization are not only driven but permanently kept out of it.

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent writes :—Today Alexandria is like a deserted city. The shops are nearly all closed, and the wharves are crowded with refugees. The situation is very strained, and it is not impossible that a demonstration may soon be made against the few English residents who remain here. On a report that Arabi Pasha intended to seize all the English on shore as hostages to-night almost everybody except the Consul-General, the people of the Ottoman Bank, and a few English gentlemen, embarked on board the ships in the port.

The condition of the unemployed in Alexandria appears to have been deplorable. Reuter's agent telegraphs :—The first thing the Ministry will have to do on their return will be to hold a council to consider what is to be done with the 30,000 starving native Arabs in Alexandria. There is a great outcry among them for relief, and the Government must send as many as possible into the country to the irrigation works; but it is certain that some thousands of pounds will be voted at once to meet the immediate distress.

The military party (the *Standard's* correspondent says) are going on with their preparations. I know, for instance, from a sure source that the citadel at Cairo is being stored with provisions sufficient to feed thirteen thousand men for thirteen months. Recruiting is proceeding briskly, and the reserves are being called in. An Egyptian gentleman of high standing informed the same correspondent that there will never be any hope of peace for Egypt until the present Ministry is disbanded.

Not more than twenty Englishmen remain ashore. They are lodged in the Eastern Telegraph Company's offices and in the premises of the Ottoman Bank which they may be said to garrison.

THE ATTITUDE OF ARABI PASHA.

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Standard* gives an account of an interview he had with Arabi Pasha. He was surrounded by about a score of officers, who, with the other native visitors, are said to have treated him with a deference not easily distinguishable from servility :—

His bearing was quite haughty—it was, indeed, that of a man full of confidence, self-confidence, and perfectly assured as to his position as an indispensable personage in the present crisis. He displays no desire to communicate his views to England. "My friends Blunt and Gregory," he is fond of saying, "have told all that there is to tell that is true. What is the use of asking me to recapitulate their observations?" At the same time he so far unbent himself as to converse a little with me. He said :—"I attribute all the evils of the present crisis to Malet, Colvin, and several of the correspondents of the English newspapers. They have all with one accord made it a point to mislead the English public by persistent misrepresentations. England had the whole truth from Blunt and Gregory, but she preferred to believe, not these honest men, but the lies, official and unofficial, to which she has been so too ready ear. Let her, then, take the consequences of her folly. I hold her responsible. I warn, you, however, you will not find Egyptians, as easy to deal with as Afghans, or Zulus, or Ashantees—in fact, England has not the faintest idea of the spirit of the people with whom at once she dares to meddle with the rights and liberties of the Egyptian people, who all support me because they are with me. I will hold my course regardless of any one, and I will resist to the death every influence exerted by the enemies of Egypt to interfere with her affairs."

The correspondent adds that Arabi seemed to pose as a dictator flushed with victory, and in command of 150,000 Egyptian and Arab irregular troops." With regard to the Khedive the same correspondent says :—I consider the present position of the Khedive very dangerous. There is no one around him he can trust. The Palace is closely guarded by soldiers. Sentries pace to and fro everywhere. No arrangements on the part of the fleet can effect his rescue in case of necessity. It would be impossible to get him on board ship unobserved. He will be inevitably arrested at the first sign of foreign occupation. Alexandria is no safer for him than Cairo. Many persons expect that the Khedive will be poisoned or assassinated. It is reported that his family are opposed to his policy. A new difficulty has arisen between him and the Ministry. The latter propose to return to Cairo three days hence, and they want the Khedive to accompany them; otherwise they affirm that it is impossible to conduct the business of Government. The Khedive will probably consent.

The *Times'* correspondent telegraphed on June 26 :—To-day was the third anniversary of Tewfik Pasha's accession. I was present in 1879, when, at two hours' notice, he became Khedive, amid the applause of an apparently enthusiastic population. I saw him in 1880, when he refused to hold a public reception upon what was the anniversary of his father's accession, because he was present in which the military were already causing him anxiety and when he was pressing on Riaz Pasha the adoption of decisive measures, and receiving assurances that all was well. To-day I have seen him, when more than his most gloomy prediction has been fulfilled, while he waits patiently for Europe to assist him in warding off the results of Europe's policy. Among the mixed crowd—which, perhaps, can only be seen in Egypt at a reception, where the possession of a black coat is the sole requirement for the admittance of a European, and of a clean gellabia of a native—he was apparently the man least conscious and perturbed. From 7 in the morning till noon he received his visitors,—Europeans, natives, Abyssinians, and Persians; friends and declared enemies, with the same courtesy and interest, if with very slightly varying cordiality.

THE SUES CANAL.

The report of the military preparations in England, and that about to be sent to protect the Suez Canal, was said to have caused great excitement in Egypt. The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Alexandria says the Egyptians were determined to keep the Canal from England, and were prepared to fight for it. Arabi Pasha at one of points at any moment. He added that case of dynamite have been prepared with a view to destroying the banks of the Canal near Suez. He predicts that if the English land in force—as they will—the Canal will be suddenly—the Canal be destroyed. Ragheb Pasha, in reply to a telegram from M. de Lesseps, aking the Egyptian Government to contradict the rumours to the effect that the Canal was in danger, telegraphed as follows :—"The rumours which have reached you are devoid of foundation, the the Egyptian Government recognizing its duty to maintain tanquillity in the country in general and in the vicinity of the Suez Canal in particular. You may therefore rest perfectly assured that the security of your work will not be disturbed." Notwithstanding all declarations of this character the English are uneasy feelings of mistrust still prevail along the Canal. Great precautions are being taken by the officials in order to guard it from being tampered with; and some suspicious looking characters have been arrested and watched night and day. The *Standard's* correspondent, however, says that the alarming reports about preparations to destroy or block the Canal are mostly untrue.

A correspondent communicates to the *Times* an articles on the situation which concludes with the following paragraph :—One final observation as to England's interest in Egypt. No Egyptian believes the Suez Canal can be maintained and protected by any Power that has not a hold on Egypt. Ships, or even ports, at Port Said, Suez, and Ismailia would not suffice. The waterway is 90 miles long, approached from Egypt by desert or marsh, and a handful of dynamite would choke it for months to days by the disruption of the bank. While such a risk exists the Suez Canal cannot be considered a perfect military highway. The Delta must be held in force before the Canal can be held to be safe. Thus to would be obtained the inestimable advantage of a railway route from Alexandria to Suez in case the Canal was blocked by dynamite explosion or by the wilful sinking of Sunday's out-break steamer. The Canal was blocked by dynamite explosion or by the wilful sinking of Sunday's out-break steamer. If he were withdrawn it would tumble to pieces in a week. Mr. W. S. Cawe, M. P., writes to the *Daily News*, June 29 :—There is a widespread impression that if anything were to happen to destroy the Suez Canal it would make a dangerous difference in the time required to get troops out to India. Those familiar with shipping are aware that commercial naval architecture is developing itself in the direction of great carrying capacity, combined with great speed. I append a list of steamers comprised within four Atlantic lines sailing from Liverpool, any of which could reach Bombay under 32 days, and Calcutta under 34 days, with an average of 1,500 troops on board. There are many other steamers sailing from the ports of the United Kingdom closely approaching these in speed and capacity. In fact, the supply of shipping of this character is amply sufficient for any emergency arising from the stoppage of the Suez Canal to meet all the necessities of India, military or commercial, and on this score at any rate the nation need not do worse than rely on the maintaining the Canal, any more than for securing Egyptian bondholders. If naval architecture continues to develop in this direction with the same speed as it has done for the last three or four years, we could safely content to the neutralisation of the Suez Canal, and its use solely for commercial purposes, as we could send our troops round the Cape in those large vessels of deep draught as quickly as the lighter draught vessels could go through the Canal. We are already within four to six days of this.

Steamer.	Gross register tonnage.	Horse Power.	Average Speed.	Probable voyage to Bombay.
			Knots.	Days.
Alaska'	6,932	1,800	17	25
Arizona	5,147	1,300	16	27
Servia	7,800	1,000	16	27
Gallia	4,809	700	15	28½
Britannic	5,001	760	15	28½
Germanic	5,009	760	15	28½
Adriatic	3,887	600	14	30
Baltic	3,707	600	14	30
Republic	3,707	600	14	30
Celtic	3,867	600	14	30
Catalonia	4,650	600	14	31
Parisian	5,359	800	14	30
Sarmatian	3,647	600	13	32
Sardinian	4,376	600	13	32
Polynesian	3,383	675	13	32
Peruvian	3,038	500	13	32
Persassian	3,721	600	13	32
Scythia	4,567	600	13	32
Rothnia	4,535	600	13	32
Abyssinia	3,376	600	13	32

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Times* says that the alarming rumours as to the Suez Canal being undermined or destroyed, and large quantities of explosives have been forwarded to Ismailia. In spite of all assertions to the contrary, competent engineers who have passed their lives in connection with the Canal maintain that it could easily be rendered impassable.

The English and French gunboats in the harbour at Suez have adopted precautionary measures to guard against the possibility of a sudden torpedo attack.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

In the French Chambers on June 26, M. Lockroy put a question to M. de Freycinet on events in Egypt. He did not wish for a discussion which would be premature, such as was daily held in the English Parliament. He desired to know whether it was true that the English Government had given orders to equip a fleet. Was it true that troops were being kept in readiness at Gibraltar, Malta, and Cyprus, and even in India? Was it true that this fleet was to steer for Port Said? Was it true that the English Government had asked France to co-operate in the landing of troops, and that she now intended landing troops in Egypt? Was it true that the English and French Consuls-General had left Cairo in order to foreshadow a change of policy, and that their departure, for alleged reasons of health, was, in reality, due to diplomatic and political causes?

M. de Freycinet replied that he was not in a position to inform the House as to the preparations which England might be making, and, in her sovereignty, had a right to make.

The *Republique Francaise* published an article on June 29 contrasting the position of France with her isolated action in Egypt. England, like France, says M. Gambetta's organ, has momentous interests to defend in Egypt. The article concludes as follows :—What, profiting by a crisis in which France, like England, has incurred a great responsibility, Queen Victoria's Ministers put forward a claim to privative rights in a country where France justly holds that nothing can be done without her? We say that after so grave an event it would no longer be the Anglo-French understanding on the banks of the Nile which would be endangered, it would be any understanding between the two countries which would risk [illegible] of their

The *Liberté*, a newspaper friendly to England, remarks :—"If we followed England in the adventure in which she is said to be embarking and wishes to lead us, it must be well understood it would only be to act as her auxiliary and for her benefit, as it has ever been when we have been partners in a joint enterprise. There is, perhaps, in France a mistaken point of honour, a mistaken patriotism, which would take umbrage at the idea of the English occupying Egypt without our being with them to share the Egyptian tart, but it is much more patriotic not to plunge into an absurdity which might cost us dearly."

The *Union* the recognized organ of the Monarchists, expresses itself thus :—"She (England) will doubtless ask us to act with her, but only to associate us in the eyes of the world with her intervention. What our Government will do we do not know. We do know, however, that if we follow England to Egypt it will be to expend our own money and our own blood in her favour, and only to be spectators of her triumph and assumption of possession of a country from which we shall be excluded."

THE CONFERENCE.

The Conference upon the Egyptian question was formally constituted at Constantinople on the 23rd June, and sittings were held on Sunday and on Tuesday under the presidency of Count Corti, the Italian Ambassador. It was agreed that absolute secrecy should be maintained in regard to the proceedings, nevertheless newspaper correspondents profess to give an account of the results of the deliberations. The *Times'* correspondent at Paris says that "from confidential sources, and from sources to be gathered from trustworthy sources, one can now discern, if not with certainty, at least with great probability, what is just now passing at the Conference, and foresee the conditions towards which it inclines, and which it will doubtless require some unexpected event should interrupt its progress." Germany and Austria, he says, show a decided disposition to accept the accomplished fact, and to constitute as little as possible a new element in the coming solution. England is almost the only Power which refuses to look upon Arabi as a leader :

I say "almost" because France is not yet entirely of that view. But she soon will be; and then England's position at the Conference will be an isolated one. Not only is she exposed to the annoyance of seeing maintained the man whose dismissal she demanded, but she runs the risk of being driven by the man whose maintenance she has been energetically demanding. Germany, Austria, Italy, and even Russia, have already been gained over to the plan of entering into amicable relations with, or accepting an accomplished fact, and of basing upon it the restoration of order in Egypt. . . . . "We cannot," said a foreign statesman on Sunday last, in a political drawing-room, "we cannot leave both Tewfik and Arabi. We should be simply putting things in a provisional condition. As Arabi must be maintained, Tewfik must go. To expel Arabi 40,000 men would be needed, and Europe will neither furnish them nor allow them to be furnished. To send away Tewfik, all that is needed is a firman; and the Sultan will grant it."

The names of Abbas and Halim, and even Ismail Pasha, are mentioned as the future successor, and the correspondent says :—"If such is to be the solution, if Arabi is to be

attached to them.' Armed patrols paraded the town and searched all lodging-houses, but without finding a clue.

OTHER MURDERS AND OUTRAGES.

Patrick Cahill, a man who had been for some time past in charge of a Boycotted farm, was murdered at Ashill, near Tralee, on Tuesday night. He had several wounds, the majority being in the breast, and from all the surroundings it is evident he was attacked by a party of men. Cahill had excited the ill-will of the people of the locality by continuing to work on the farm despite warnings. On the 13th inst. five shots were fired at Cahill by a man named Brosnan, but on that occasion he escaped without injury. Cahill intensified the feeling against himself by giving information in regard to Brosnan, who had decamped.

A man named John McCauseland, who held a small farm near Ballycane, and carried on business as a cooper in Belfast, was brutally murdered at Ballynashee on Wednesday night. He was attacked by two men, who split his skull with a scythe. His servant-man named Larkin was also attacked and severely injured. A man named McCurry has been arrested.

Information was received on Sunday at Athboy, county Meath, of an attempt at murder. The victim is Thomas Magaghey, living at Kilkeehan, near Athboy. He is an old man of about sixty or sixty-five, and is a constabulary pensioner, having left the force some twenty years ago. On Sunday morning the old man and others were sitting in the kitchen when they were startled by the abrupt entrance of two men, who presented a carbine at him and fired, the contents lodging in his shoulder. Though wounded the old man rushed at his assailants, and at once got out of the house. Magaghey then sank down exhausted. His daughter looking through the window saw four men coolly walk away. The men were all disguised, having blackened faces and false beards. Magaghey is not expected to recover.

The house of Patrick Sullivan, at Ballynoe, near Causeway, county Kerry, was attacked on Saturday night by an armed party of men, who forced an entrance, dragged Sullivan from his bed, and fired shots, two of which took effect in his legs. The injured man was a rent warner on the property of Mr. John W. Leahy.

At the Limerick quarter sessions on Wednesday, Mr. Richard Laffan, J. P., obtained decrees against two of his tenants for possession of their farms for non-payment of rent. Mr. Laffan stated that for some time past shots had been fired outside his house for intimidation purposes, and lately he had received a threatening notice with a death's head and coffin thereon, warning him of his impending fate unless he came to terms with his tenants.

At Ballynore, near Boyle, on Tuesday night, the tails of thirty heifers and eight blocks, the property of a farmer named Anderson, were cut off, the animals being otherwise mutilated. The reason assigned for the outrage is that Anderson took a farm from which the tenant had been evicted. Graves were some time ago dug in his land, and notices posted up threatening him with death if he took the farm.

A man has been arrested near Dunmanway, county Cork, on suspicion of having been the driver of the car connected with the Phœnix Park assassins.

The Queen has inquired, through Sir Henry Ponsonby, as to the state of Mrs. Bourke, whose son, Mr. Bourke, was recently murdered near Athenry, at the same time expressing sympathy with the aged lady in her bereavement.

A serious riot broke out in the southern suburb of Cork early on Saturday morning, numbers of people having remained up during the night celebrating St. John's Eve by lighting bonfires. Shutters were torn from shop windows wherewith to replenish the fires, and the owners, on remonstrating, were stoned, and had their premises further wrecked. Several shots were exchanged. The police were stoned. The riots were renewed on Saturday night and last night.

THE LABOUR LEAGUE.

The Labour League agitation is spreading everywhere throughout the county Limerick and the north generally. Meetings have been held at Ardagh and Drumcollagher where the farmers were denounced for their desertion of the Labourers' cause, and other meetings are to be held in more than one district on Sunday next. At a meeting held at Bruff, one speaker said the labourers of Ireland far preferred to deal with the landlords than with farmers, who did everything they could to crush the men employed under them.

LORD SPENCER ON THE STATE OF IRELAND.

The Lord Lieutenant on Tuesday received a deputation at the Viceregal Lodge from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, who attended to present an address from the Assembly. His Excellency, in reply, said:—As the representative of the Queen I thank you for your warm expressions of loyalty. Attachment to the Crown and the Constitution of the United Kingdom has often been signally shown by the Presbyterian population of Ireland. I acknowledge this repetition of it at a time when the advisers of the Queen need the support of all classes. Since 1868 Parliament has thought it wise to pass several large measures for Ireland. They were framed with a view of redressing grievances and removing just causes of complaint and dissatisfaction from [illegible] I attach the utmost importance to the [illegible] these measures. I trust they [illegible] give one great cause of [illegible] and [illegible] ement [illegible]

[illegible] to all lovers [illegible]

THE SCULPTOR'S ACTION FOR LIBEL.

[illegible] she Sa[illegible]

THE trial of the action brought by Mr. Richard Belt against Mr. Charles Lawes was resumed on Saturday, June 24, in the Court of Queen's Bench, before Mr. Baron Huddleston and a special jury.

The plaintiff, Mr. R. Belt, was cross-examined by Mr. Russell at great length as to the work which Mr. Ver Heyden had done, and denied that he had anything to do with the execution of the heads and features of the busts which it was alleged he had worked on.

Baron Huddleston said: When this gentleman's cross-examination is concluded—probably on Monday morning—I purpose that a stage shall be fitted up in court, at which he may do some modelling work while the cross-examination goes on.

Mr. Russell: I make no objection, my lord, except as to time, or we should desire that, before this experiment is attempted, some skilled persons should be examined, for we shall seek to show that it is a very unfair test to make a clay out of a clay model. I would further suggest that the same experiment should be made by Mr. Ver Heyden at the same time.

His Lordship: We are not trying the question of Mr. Ver Heyden's abilities. The question is whether this gentleman can make a model or not. (applause).

Mr. Russell: My case is that as far as this gentleman has acquired any efficiency he acquired it from Mr. Heyden (murmurs).

Sir H. Giffard: That is not alleged on the libel (applause).

Mr. C. Russell: We can also show the popular feeling runs: but I trust that the French claque system is not to be introduced into an English court of justice.

His lordship: A proper stage shall be fitted up, and this gentleman shall model any person he may select. I will not suggest Mr. Russell or Sir H. Giffard (laughter).

Mr. Russell: I hope Mr. Belt will spare me.

Sir H. Giffard: My learned friend is instructed to say he hopes Mr. Belt will spare him.

Mr. Russell: I included my learned friend also (laughter).

The plaintiff: I hope his lordship will allow me to model him.

His lordship: You would have this advantage—should be here all the time.

Plaintiff was then further examined, and denied that Ver Heyden had anything to do with the Byron memorial. He never asked Ver Heyden or Mr. Brock to go down a trap door when there was a ring at the [illegible] bell.

On Monday the well was pretty fairly occupied with models of the plaintiff's execution, while a stage had been erected, as proposed by Mr. Baron Huddleston, for the plaintiff to do some work in court before the eyes of the jury.

The plaintiff, again in regard to his professional relations with Mr. Ver Heyden, the aid which he gave Mr. Belt in various artistic productions, and the money that the latter paid for those services, Ver Heyden was paid a guinea a day.

What was the 200*l.* you say you paid him paid for? For the money I owed him that he had left in my hands while working in my studio, for which I allowed him 10 per cent. I had no memoranda. He told me how much was due to him, and I gave it him.

On Friday, the 12th April, did you agree to pay him 200*l.* for modelling (not for roughing up, for you the colossal statue?

I assert that I did not.

Mr. Russell here put a question to the witness as to an alleged erasure in his visiting book of the sentence, "remembrance very good," written by Prince Charles Bonaparte, who had visited the plaintiff's studio in company with the Duke de Bassano and other friends to inspect the memorial to the Prince Imperial. The plaintiff, looking at the turned down corners of some of the leaves in the book, said it had been very hardly treated on the other side. If, he added, the entry had been erased, it was not with his knowledge, but must have been done by the individual (Mr. Ver Heyden) whom Mr. Russell was seeking to protect.

Mr. Baron Huddleston observed that the plaintiff naturally complained of the defacement of a book containing signatures to which he attached value, on which a rather warm altercation ensued between the learned judge and Mr. Russell on the subject.

Cross-examination continued.—I did not tell Mr. Ver Heyden that I had no luck with the Prince Imperial's memorial, but that Mr. Boedm had got it, and that it was all owing to the Prince of Wales. I did not say to him that some one had spoken about the Prince's cousin, Count Gleichen, but that the Prince of Wales had received it in a very cavalier [illegible] I will swear I said nothing of the kind. I [illegible]ght to do so. I say the small equestrian [illegible] Prince of Wales now produced is my [illegible] Heyden's.

[illegible] having produced a model in soft clay [illegible]r the small statuette of the Byron [illegible]ntiff said that, in his opinion, the [illegible] were taken from a tracing and [illegible]n from his, and not Ver Hey- [illegible]uld swear he had not taken [illegible]racing wet to Ver Heyden's [illegible]

[illegible]ination, asked the plain- [illegible] the correspondence, be- [illegible]

ginning with a threat and ending with a writ, Mr. Ver Heyden had ever made any claim for modelling for the plaintiff.

Plaintiff: He did not.

He good enough to place them on one side.

Sir H. Ibbetson's was the first selected and placed so as to face the Bench.

Mr. Webster: We do not allege that Mr. Ver Heyden did any work for Mr. Belt after April, 1881.

Other busts were selected, including the late Lord Beaconsfield, the Lady Mayoress, Lord Shaftesbury (partly done), and other well-known persons—eight or nine in all.

Mr. Frederick Webb said: My country seat is Newstead abbey. I became acquainted with Mr. Belt in 1877, as I was on the Byron committee. I have relics in my possession—the dog caller and two portraits. Mr. Belt went to Newstead to see them. When I was in London I called several times at his studio, and saw the colossal statue in clay at the studio. On one occasion I saw him on a platform, and he showed me how the hair of the dog was done. I thought it was not very enough. I did not see anything more than that. He was in his working dress. After the execution of the memorial he come on a visit, and I walked with him through some fields where the workmen were excavating, and he said he thought the clay would do for modelling. A barrow-load was sent to Newstead house, and on the same night I saw he had modelled a skull out of this clay, and I consented to sit for a bust. He built up the skull bit by bit, and I was much pleased with it, and the result was the bust you see here, which I sat for. It was completed and cast at Newstead. (The bust was shown in court by the side of the witness, so that every one might judge of its likeness.) It was kept in the wine cellar locked up, and my second daughter, who knows something of modelling, kept it damped. No one could have had access to that bust except Mr. Belt.

On Tuesday the Hon. Alex. Yorke stated the under which his brother's bust was undertaken and executed by Mr. Belt. He considered the clay bust a wonderful likeness of his brother. It was a cast in plaster and then executed in marble. When first he saw the marble he said to Mr. Belt that he did not think it was quite a fac-simile of the plaster, Mr. Belt told him that according to measurement it was. Witness then said he concluded that the whiteness of the marble made the features look heavier, and, with the approval of his sister-in-law, he requested Mr. Belt to fine down the nose and the chin, which he did in witness's presence, using the hammer, chisel, and file. Witness was satisfied with the alterations then made under his own eye. In 1880 Mr. Belt executed a bust of witness from sittings, and did very much of the work himself except the building up of the body. (The bust was placed beside the witness, and was a remarkably good likeness.) When at Wilton-place he had seen Mr. Belt at work on several busts—those of his uncle, the Rev. Robert Liddle, Dr. Prothero Smith, the Duke of Newcastle, Mr. Whalley, Mr. Tennant, Lady Clarence Paget, Mrs. Charles Eliot, Sir Richard Musgrave, Mr. George Hanbury, Lord Beaconsfield, and others.

Mr. Prothero Smith stated that in the early part of 1880 he visited Mr. Belt's studio and saw several of his works, both finished and unfinished. Amongst others he saw the bust of the Hon. Eliot Yorke, whom he had known intimately, and it was an excellent one. At the request of his children he had his own bust executed. He gave his first sitting on June 9, 1880, and continued until the beginning of August. Sometimes he called with and sometimes without previous appointment, and watched the progress of the work. Mr. Belt first built the bony structure of the head and face, having previously taken measurements by callipers, and then gradually added muscles, tissues, and vessels, and finally skin, and giving expression by delicate manipulation of small pieces of clay about the size of a pea. He had himself watched this manipulation, and saw the bust gradually grow into a likeness. He left for Switzerland, and on his return gave the finishing sittings down to January, 1881. He found he had been about 50 times to the studio, but some of his visits were very short. There was no place in the studio where any person could have watched him and taken his bust.

The Hon. and Rev. Canon Liddell was called, and examined, a model of his bust being, like those of the previous witnesses, placed by his side in the witness-box. He said that for 30 years he had been vicar of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, and became acquainted with Mr. Belt in 1879, shortly after the death of his nephew, Mr. Eliot Yorke. He accompanied his other nephew, Mr. Alexander Yorke, on several occasions to Mr. Belt's studio, and saw him working on the clay bust. He must have been there every time he went there—about from half-a-dozen to a dozen times. No one else did any work on the bust, and he noticed the progress made under Mr. Belt's hand from time to time. He also saw him at work on the marble two or three times, and saw no one else but his nephew, himself, and Mr. Belt in the room at the time. Cross examined: He did not know Mr. Ver Heyden by sight. Mr. Webster: Stand up, Mr. Ver Heyden. Did you ever see this gentleman before? Witness: I never remember having seen him before.

Lord Clarence Paget said he was very fond of [illegible]r and painting, and had himself executed a [illegible]on the Menai Straits, on a rock, as [illegible]this for the Admiralty survey, [illegible] Academy. He visit- [illegible]nal statue [illegible] Mr.

[illegible] National Anthem into [illegible]ren soon be advantageous [illegible]temp ts have been made in [illegible]untry to raise Indian music [illegible] with that view to introduce [illegible] Sou rindro Mohan Tagore [illegible]K. M. Labrajee, well Known [illegible]ramatic and musical talent, [illegible]ring for years past to revive [illegible]Indian music; and the project [illegible]son, would furnish an ex- [illegible] for the se attempts to be con- [illegible]erhaps, mark an era of regenera- [illegible]nce a real and richly cultivated [illegible]tly.

[illegible]ANGERNEE M. BHOWNAGGREE.

[illegible]ens, W., June 27.

[illegible]LECTURING ON ENGLISH- [illegible]MEN IN INDIA.

UNDER the auspices of the East India Association, Sir Richard Temple, G.C.S.I., presided on June 26, at a meeting of gentlemen interested in the affairs of the British Empire in the East held in Doughty Hall, Bedford-row, the occasion being the delivery of an address by Mr. E. J. Khory, barrister-at-law, on the relations of Englishmen to the natives of India. In the course of a lively review of the character and composition of the Anglo-Indian classes, Mr. Khory complained that more than one-half of the English journals in India constantly depreciate the merits and maliciously expose the defects of the subject races, and gave some remarkable illustrations of the disgraceful conduct of a soldier and policeman. He stated, the natives were prevented from taking a drive on the road leading to the band-stand, which is set apart exclusively for Europeans. At Broach the natives are debarred from using the public pavilion erected on the banks of the Nerbudda for the recreation of the English inhabitants. In principal cities it is an eyesore for educated natives to find gymkhanas, public booths, clubs, sports, and pleasure grounds set apart for the exclusive use of the English residents. Nevertheless, Mr. Khory admitted that the rulers of India have always shown a disposition to cordiality and friendship with deserving natives. The Parsees have enjoyed honours from the Government. English families meet on equal terms with several educated and enlightened Parsee families, and lately the highest officials in different parts of India have taken a great liking to Parsee youths as good orderlies. In this direction there is room for amelioration and the native of India coming to England is struck by the contrast of the courteous and obliging manners of the Englishman at home with the blunt, surly, and arrogant attitude assumed by his kinsmen abroad. While, therefore, the connection of England with India has been of incalculable advantage to the latter, there is great room for advance in the work of moral and physical regeneration. Self-government, in the opinion of Mr. Khory, is a premature cry on the part of the so-called patriots of India, for the morrow of the British departure from the peninsula would be conspicuous for a scene of confusion, anarchy, and bloodshed, ending in a tyranny. Hence with all the complaints regarding many real and more imaginary grievances, the educated, intelligent, and sensible population of India begin to perceive that England is their protector, and benefactor, from whom even yet greater benefits might be expected in the future than had been extended in the past.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM FOR INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—Since a leading article in your issue of the 22nd of last month acquainted the public with the fact that the British National Anthem was to be translated and introduced into India, allow me, as an Indian-born subject of her Majesty, to offer some brief remarks on the subject.

The people of India, as a whole, collectively, are well satisfied, as they have very good reason to be, with the British administration of their country. I only repeat what I have heard said in the Courts of native Princes, and by native statesmen of experience and observation, that, under the protection of England India enjoys repose and prosperity such as was never experienced in Asia at any former time. All classes of the people there know and feel this: and I think that the introduction of the anthem into India in all the principal dialects would help the different races to give utterance to the feelings of loyalty which they entertain towards the rule and person of their Sovereign. By degrees it may reach the lower classes, and express for them their attachment to the benign influence which presides over the destinies of the Empire. I am [illegible] observe that the names of many eminent [illegible] personages are already identified [illegible] that the hymn is to be [illegible]g of India as a present [illegible]ritain. I have no hesita- [illegible] this shape it will be [illegible]ame spirit in which it

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CRICKET MATCH.

THE Oxford and Cambridge match of 1882 has not ended, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says, in accordance with the estimate formed a month ago of the powers of the rival elevens. As soon as it was seen that the Dark Blue team would comprise eight of last year's men, while Cambridge would have but half that number, the match was looked upon as a good thing for Oxford. When Cambridge, however, succeeded in beating the Australians, people began to think they were not so bad as they were considered to be, and might after all make a fight of it, and the result has more than verified the second thoughts. On the opening day the cricket was, in the main, decidedly poor, but the rain in a great measure accounted for that, as every one who has tried it knows that you cannot handle or hold a slippery ball with the same certainty as a dry one. Then, again, the wicket was dead, and brilliant batting, as it is termed, comes out of the question. Still making allowance for the untoward circumstances of the first day, the fielding in the whole match was by no means up to the mark. True, there were some brilliant hits notably on the part of C. I. Studd, through whose sickness Whiting was run out on Tuesday; but there were enough of mistakes to justify one in calling it but indifferent. One of the Oxford men let three or four hits get by him on Wednesday, and when the ball was stopped it was not picked up cleanly. Neither side had very strong bowling, if we except that of C. T. Studd in the first innings of Oxford. The dead ground suited him well, and his getting seven wickets at an expense of 54 runs in 66 overs was a good performance. In the second innings he was not so successful, as only two wickets fell to him. The Oxford fast bowling was decidedly erratic—good length balls being frequently interspersed with long hops and yorkers. One of Peake's deliveries nearly settled the opposing batsman, who had to duck his head to avoid the ball. There was some good batting on both sides. Shaw's 63 on the dead ground on Monday was made up of good cricket, while Thornton, who curiously enough made 26 at each attempt, went to work in a spirited manner, although he was slightly favoured in the matter of luck. Peake made 27 and 21 by hard hitting, but his style is somewhat of the rustic order. Kemp's 82 in the second innings was gained in good style, as also were the contributions of Whiting and Leslie. Eighteen byes in the two innings is a large number when the bulk of the bowling is only of moderate pace, and none of it very fast. It takes a good wicket-keeper to dispense with a long-stop, and it must be confessed that neither of the University performers could do so with safety.

G. B. Studd did not seem quite at home when he first went to the wicket, but as soon as he warmed to his work he showed his old style, and his 120 has only been beaten in a University match once before—namely, in 1872, when Yardly made 130. Henery surprised most of his friends by his power of defence, his 61 being a good and useful contribution. It was very unlucky that C. T. Studd had on Monday to go in late in the day in a bad light. It was generally put down as a piece of bad judgment, but it was nothing of the kind. The intention was to have sacrificed a less valuable life, but none of the tail could be found, so Studd had to go in. Every one was sorry to see him caught before he had scored, for, though such a fine batsman, he has been quite out of form lately. However, he had his revenge in the second innings, when he was so well set that he looked like staying in while the runs were rubbed off, but a smart catch at the wicket got rid of him for 60, his wicket—the third—being the only one that fell before the required runs were made. Cambridge thus winning by seven wickets. Oxford would have made a much better struggle had they fielded better and shown more judgment in running. On Tuesday Whiting, Walker, and Hamilton were all run out in attempting almost impossible runs. The attendance was greater than ever, the tell-tales are to be credited, though why it should keep up it is difficult to say, for so many enclosures are built up round the ground that the space at the disposal of the paying public is getting more and more circumscribed. Cambridge are now two to the good in the cricket matches, having won four two Oxford's two since 1876 when both sides had won twenty while two games had been drawn.

The following is the full score:—

OXFORD.	1st inn.		2nd inn.
E. D. Shaw, at Wright, b Ramsay	63	st Wright, b Ramsay	4
A. O. Whiting, b C. T. Studd	8	run out	28
C. F. H. Leslie, c Gaddum, b C. T. Studd	6	b Smith	31
J. C. Walker, b Smith	0	run out	5
W. A. Thornton, c Gaddum, b C. T. Studd	26	l b w, b Gaddum	25
M. C. Kemp, c and b C. T. Studd	4	c and b Gaddum	82
A. Peake, b C. T. Studd	27	b Laceyi	21
W. D. Hamilton, c Paravicini, b C. T. Studd	9	run out	0
N. M'Lachlan, c Ramsay, b C. T. Studd	2	b C. T. Studd	16
J. Patterson, not out	8	b C. T. Studd	3
G. E. Robinson, b C. T. Studd	2	not out	5
Byes 8, l b 2	10	Byes 10, l b 11, w 1	22
Total	165	Total	257

CAMBRIDGE.	1st inn.		2nd inn.
G. B. Studd, c Hamilton, b Peake	120		
J. E. K. Studd, b Peake	14	b Peake	5
Hon. M. B. Hawke, c Whiting, b Patterson	15	c M'Lachlan, b Peake	30
F. Lacey, c M'Lachlan, b Robinson	6	not out	39
C. T. Studd, c Whiting, b Robinson	0	c Kemp, b Shaw	60
C. W. Wright, b Robinson	17	not out	1
B. C. Ramsay, b Peake	8		
J. T. Henery, l b w, b Thornton	61		
P. J. de Paravicini, not out	9		
L. J. Smith, b Kemp	14		
F. D. Gaddum, run out	0		
Byes, 8, l b 3	11	Leg byes	
Total	275	Total	148

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

OXFORD.—FIRST INNINGS.

	o.	m.	r.	w.		o.	m.	r.	w.
C. T. Studd	69	37	54	7	G. A. Smith	25	13	23	2
R. C. Ramsay	29	11	44	1	H. Paravicini	11	3	19	0
F. D. Gaddum	6	1	15	0					

SECOND INNINGS.

C. T. Studd	72	48	47	2	J. E. K. Studd	3	1	10	0
R. C. Ramsay	23	14	47	1	P. J. Paravicini	10	4	19	0
C. A. Smith	32	12	45	2	F. E. Lacey	13	5	32	1
F. D. Gaddum	32	14	45	2					

CAMBRIDGE.—FIRST INNINGS.

G. E. Robinson	39	14	60	2	J. Patterson	17	5	31	1
E. Peake	42	12	81	5	N. M'Lachlan	9	0	24	0
E. D. Shaw	29	12	47	0	W. A. Thornton	7	1	21	0

SECOND INNINGS.

G. E. Robinson	23	8	39	0	E. D. Shaw	13	3	5	2
E. Peake	29	9	66	2	W. A. Thornton	4	0	12	0

Umpires: West and Wheeler.

"GENERAL" BOOTH AT HOME.

THE latest of the *World's* "Celebrities at Home" is "General Booth at 101 Queen Victoria-street." Macaulay somewhere says that the man who would write a history of England under the reign of George II., in which no notice should be taken of Wesley or of the rise of Methodism, would not know his business. And certainly no historian will deal quite adequately with the social and religious condition of the resiquum of London and the great cities of Britain in the reign of Victoria, without noticing the strange personality and work of Mr. William Booth, the self-styled "General" of that new religious organisation which he has baptised "the Salvation Army." At 101 Queen Victoria-street rises a gaudy brown stone building, the "head-quarters" of what the Parisians have learnt to call "L'Armee du Salut," containing workrooms and offices of many sorts. Here the printing, the carpentry, the tailoring, the architectural, and legal and accountant work of the Army is seen to by "staff officers," who have also their sleeping and dining apartments on the premises. The ground-floor is a sort of compromise between Madame Tussaud's and the Religious Tract Society—one side of its whole length displaying countless small books of devotion, in prose and verse, while on the opposite side are arranged life-sized "goriosities" of wax, clothed in the neat uniform of the Army: for men a dress not unlike that of a London commissionaire, the brass buttons being suppressed; for women an unadorned gown, sprigged and unbraided cloth. This latter is far from unbecoming to a passable figure, especially when crowned by the accompanying bonnet, which, by the bye, the wearers are trying to palm off upon the devil as a "poke," while it is really a charming little modification, in dark straw, of the Dolly Varden hat.

Pushing past these attractions, the visitor ascends the stairs, makes his way to a certain room, and after due formality enters. The apartment is vast, comfortable, massively furnished, plenty being to the eye in a certain mixture of brown, bronze, and green, but nearly bookless, and absolutely picture-less. The General is here, or soon will be here. He is a personage whom one would describe by any other epithet sooner than by that of "vulgar;" a middle-aged, gaunt, iron-gray man, who says his "How do you do?" swiftly, and gives his hand warmly. In speaking, he evidently much prefers standing to sitting, and walking to standing. Excepting some half a dozen touches of professional thinness, his blood, as pure English; and English too is his manner, down to a certain telegraph-key action of the foot, when the rest of the body is buried in thought, and down to the sudden shame which overwhelms his hands, and drives them into his pockets, when they have been caught in the act of a gesture. His hazel eyes, earnest and imperative, show signs of overwork. His head, despite hair in quantity, colour, and arrangement like that of Professor Huxley, and despite a beard which may have been copied from that of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, recalls vague features of Ignatius Loyola, and lines of John Wesley. The face, with its large aquiline nose, is lenten and pallid; the mouth is of the sort given to Yankees in pictures, supposed to be typical. There is nowhere any trace of the jolly cheeks, the "dimpled chin, and liberal lip" of Martin Luther, Mr. Spurgeon, Mr. Henry Ward Beecher, or Pere Hyacinthe. Mr. Booth's conversation is jerky, but, on the whole, good and vivid. Before those of whose sympathy he is not quite sure, he does everything he may to avoid showing his heart upon his sleeve; but every now and then he forgets himself. The result is a style almost as unequal as the poetry of Wordsworth, and almost as intermittent as the poetry of Mr. Robert Browning, such curious mixtures of pauses and power as recalls the pulse in certain forms of heart-disease.

Mr. Booth is an ex-Methodist minister, of Nottingham by birth, fifty-two years of age. At fourteen his regular schooling ceased. His father, who built and dealt in small houses, then lost all he had ever made; and William had to go "to business." William seems, however, to have preferred a more stirring way of life. When only thirteen he was a passionate little Chartist, and at fifteen he was "converted." Almost immediately he took to lay preaching; and some sort of preacher he has continued ever since. He has not looked to the right hand or to the left. He plays no game, follows no science, has skill in no fine art, reads no literature, except so far as any of these may be directly called for in the breathless combat he holds himself to be waging with the devil, against whom (if an outsider may venture an opinion) he seems to entertain not only a public grief, but bitter personal grudge. He has not an atom of music in his constitution. Here, however, Mrs. Booth and all his children are rich in what he lacks. Mention of his family calls up the fact that he has a horror of promiscuous education and public schools. His children have been taught what they know at home by a governess, and with this sole aim—'to do the devil all the harm possible in as many ways as possible.' As a result, out of ten children—one an adopted child—ages ranging from nine years upwards, two sons and two daughters have already devoted themselves wholly to the work of the Army, and the remaining six will fall into the ranks as they grow older. One of the smallest of these toddling 'cadets' has announced his intention of setting up as a general in Japan; while a girl of fourteen insists now and then upon her father's hearing her talk German, and cries out, when he refuses, that childhood and 'all the Olivier, that she is ready to march 'à *Berlin*.'

Mr. Booth declares that the main corporal sin of his life has been an over-love of pastry and of sugar. This weakness he has at last overcome; he now as entirely avoids the delicious saccharine poison as he eschews tobacco and whisky. Tea only is left him, and to that he clings closely, if not wisely; 'though, alas,' as he cries with a note of half-real tragedy, 'what a nothing it is without sugar!' More or less *à propos* of all this comes the General's bitter avowal, 'Dyspepsia is my physical devil.' In his army he retains all power, intends to continue doing so, and says it. Shiftiness, or want of candour are evidently not among his faults. Every one who subscribes money does so with his eyes open; subscribes not to an organisation, but directly 'to the Rev. William Booth, 101 Queen Victoria-street, London.' And on these terms, scores of the highest names in England are written at the foot of donation cheques, some of which run into hundreds, and even far into the hundreds, as may be seen by a glance at the published subscription lists. That there are weaknesses and dangers under a system like this General Booth's enemies and friends from Dissent admits readily. To avoid these he has again and again drawn up 'constitutions' for a more representative form of government; but he has found that his 'constitutions,' like that one immortalised by Gulliver, will not make a camel to walk to work. And the reason is as novel as the situation is old: 'I have been sent into the world,' says Mr. Booth to his questioner, 'to do the Lord's gutter-work. Bitter experience has taught me that nothing less than the strong hand of absolute power held over them will keep many of my evangelists from getting too fine for this work. They begin to get respectable, and to turn up their noses at the vilest of the vile for whom I stand.' An apology, an absolute power is to descend on Mr. Booth's death to his eldest son. 'Should both of us suddenly die, other arrangements have been made, so that the work may go on for all time.'

Officers are paid by the General weekly, and at the following rates, taken down from his own lips: 'Men lieutenants (and they are all unmarried) get eighteen shillings a week; the corresponding woman officers, twelve shillings. Men captains, when married, are paid twenty-seven shillings; when unmarried, twenty-two shillings. Married officers may claim a shilling a week extra for each child.' From all of which it appears that, on certain points of social philosophy, the Army is not on the side of Mr. *Punch* or of Malthus. In answer to the question, 'What training or instruction do your evangelists get from you?' the General explained that the more ignorant cadets are sent, according to their sex, to one or other of two training 'homes' in Hackney, and there drilled in reading the Bible and in writing. To this are added a little arithmetic, 'but not much,' and a few elementary axioms in theology. 'But what do you do,' it was instantly queried, 'with those who may wish to examine your axioms?' 'O,' was the reply, 'if a man has any doubts, I won't take him.' 'But suppose he gets them after you have taken him?' 'Then I won't keep him.' Mr. Booth decidedly does not think more highly than he ought to think of the average 'revivalist.' With Mr. Sankey he says he once travelled two hundred miles by train. 'But the acquaintance has not come too much.' At this any one who knows both men will not be surprised: Jeremiah and Nonpignan are hardly likely to walk arm-in-arm even to heaven. 'Revivals,' says the General, in summing up the matter—'revivals, as generally conducted, are simply big straw bonfires: first a blaze, then a blackness, all the blacker because of the blaze.'

At this point, it is perhaps only fair to say that the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Army are annually audited by Beddow & Son, of Basinghall-street, and can be seen by any serious person interested in them. Further, the General is supported solely by the sale of certain hymn-books edited by him; nor, with the exception of his eldest son, does any member of his family receive a penny from the Salvation Army *caisse*. In his general doctrines Mr. Booth holds with Methodists, reserving only a right to Quaker views as to the non-necessity of sacraments, and as to the propriety of women speaking 'in meeting.' In the matter of sacraments, however, a certain latitude is allowed to new or weak converts. As a whole, the vast organisation which he controls has been gradually developing itself during the sixteen years of its germ, 'the East London Mission;' while the name of it, and the crowning stage of its evolution, were reached in this way: one day his secretary, drawing up a report, happened to write—it being a time of some excitement about the Volunteers—'We are a volunteer army.' Mr. Booth, who was looking on, moved by a sudden thought, took the pen, marked out the word 'volunteer,' and wrote 'salvation.' Like a flood all the advantages and suggestions of the new title swept in upon him, not the least of which was an easily understood means of indicating rank and function in his little hierarchy without encroaching upon the verbal property of other Churches. The General collects—or receives, when collected—and absolutely controls the distribution of, a sum lately estimated by himself at 50,000*l.* yearly. He owns or rents—every lease and deed being in his own name—the buildings occupied by the Army. He directs and controls the preaching of 15,383 evangelists, of whom 645 are paid 'officers.' The circulation of his official gazette, the *War Cry*, amounts to 300,000 copies weekly. This position he has reached, despite of rather than by the assistance of, the religious *haut monde*; and consequently he is accustomed to adapt sardonically a certain text of Scripture, and say, 'The last enemy that shall be destroyed is the parson.' Nor could any phrase more exactly fit the man and the magnificent sincerity with which, for all practical purposes, he identifies himself with his Maker.

KILLED BY AN ELEPHANT.

ON Wednesday (June 28), Sir J. Humphreys, coroner for East Middlesex, held an inquest at Elim-hall, Church-road, Tottenham, on the body of Charles Hughes, *alias* Hodges, aged 26, a groom in the employ of Mr. James Washington Myers, circus proprietor, who was gored to death by an elephant on Sunday last at the Alexandra Palace. William Wilkinson stated that he was employed as groom in the circus at the Alexandra Palace belonging to Mr. Myers. The deceased was in the same employment. Witness knew him by the name of Hodges, and his sole duty was to attend to the horses, and he had no occasion or right to interfere with any of the other departments. About half-past 9 on Sunday morning witness was in the stables, and was standing in front of one of the elephants, who was about to be taken out into the grounds. The elephant in question was a female, and was known by the name of "Blind Bill," because she was stone blind. The deceased was standing close by, against two tubs, and as the elephant came along she put her trunk into one of them which had contained some bran. Deceased pushed the elephant's trunk away, saying "Get away Bill," and she then pushed deceased against the wall and squeezed him. By the coroner.—The elephant gored the deceased and he fell to the ground dead. When the elephant first pushed the deceased, he tried to get away; but witness could not say whether deceased raised the lip of the elephant or whether she raised it herself, as he was standing in front of the animal and deceased. He did not see deceased do anything to the elephant besides what he had stated, and he had never known the animal do any mischief to any one during the 15 months he had been in Mr. Myers's employment. In fact, it was singularly quiet animal, and he was unable to account for deceased being attacked in the way he was. Julius Block, stud-groom to Mr. Myers, stated that on Sunday morning he was in the stable, and saw deceased fall to the ground dead, but he did not see the elephant gore him, and was unable to give any further account of the occurrence. Mr. James Washington Myers stated that he was the proprietor of the circus and elephants now at the Alexandra Palace. He had had the elephant for 20 years, and during the whole of that period she had always been of a singularly mild disposition, unless provoked. For instance, about 13 years ago, one of the grooms in his employment put out one of her eyes with a pitchfork, for which act of cruelty the man was dismissed; and about 12 months later the elephant lost the sight of the other eye, and since that time had been stone blind. Some two years afterwards his company was performing in Jersey, and while there the groom in question came into the stable in which the elephant was, and, slapping her on the side, said, "This is the old brute who got me dismissed." On hearing the man's voice the elephant pushed him up against the wall, and so injured his head and eyes that ever since that time the man had been cross-eyed. By the Coroner.—The elephant had not power herself to raise her lip; the deceased must have pushed it up in his struggle with her. He was inclined to think the deceased must have been fighting the animal before she pushed him up against the wall, as a pitchfork was found close to where the deceased was lying, and there were marks of its having been used on the elephant's mouth. If the elephant's lip had not been lifted up the tusk would first have gone through the flesh before entering the body of deceased. He was satisfied that deceased used the pitchfork against the elephant. He had also been informed that about eight months since, when his company was performing at Reading, the deceased who was then a hawker in that town, was one day watching the elephants, and "Blind Bill" put her trunk into one of his baskets and ate up all his vegetables. Deceased becoming incensed at his loss and at the laughter of the bystanders pulled out his penknife and stabbed the elephant in the trunk, which circumstance proved that there was an ill-feeling between deceased and the animal. Mr. Alfred Walsh, surgeon, stated that when he was called to the deceased he was dead. There was a deep wound on the left breast, exposing the lung, and the elephant's tusk had evidently gone through the larger vessels of the heart causing instant death. The cut was a clean one as if done by a die, and there were numerous large bruises all over the body. Sir John Humphreys, in addressing the jury, observed that the first incident, as related by Mr. Myers, was a curious one, and was certainly a just retribution to the groom. There was no doubt the deceased had a pitchfork in his hand at the time he was gored to death by the animal, but whether in self-defence or otherwise could not be ascertained. The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

A BRIGHTON LIBEL CASE.

IN the Queen's Bench division, Mr. Henry Munster, a barrister-at-law, residing at Brighton, brought an action for libel against Mr. R. J. Railton, the proprietor of the *Brightonian*, in resp